

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION • EDUCATION • CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

## ABUSED PRIVILEGES

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ENJOY THE PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING ANY MATTER THROUGH THE MAILS. THIS PRIVILEGE IS TO ENABLE THEM TO ATTEND TO THEIR LEGITIMATE CORRESPONDENCE WITHOUT A HEAVY POSTAGE BILL. BUT THEY ABUSE THIS PRIVILEGE BY FRANKING ACTUALLY TONS AND CARLOADS OF CAMPAIGN LITERATURE TO PEOPLE WHO DO NOT WANT IT. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD ISSUE A REPORT SHOWING HOW MUCH REVENUE IS LOST BY THIS GRAFT.

AUG. 16, 1911

## EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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## HERE'S THAT ONE-MAN RIG HART-PARR 30 H.P. GAS TRACTOR

**YOU ALONE** can handle tractor, plows and harrows—work all day—without help; without fuss or fret. Unlike horses a **Modern Farm Horse** exerts the same even power at 8 p. m. as it did at 5 a. m.

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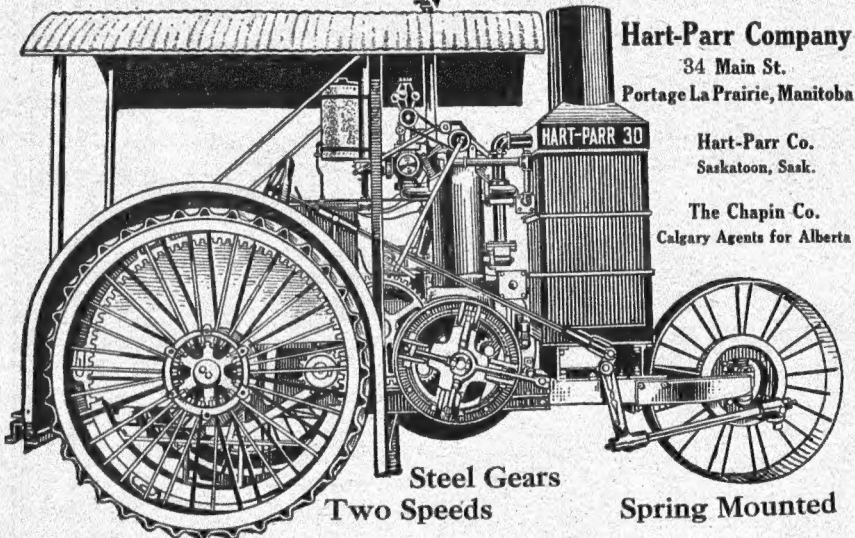
**Whatever the Operation**, whether discing, seeding, harvesting, you can do it cheaper, quicker, more thoroughly with a Hart-Parr Gas

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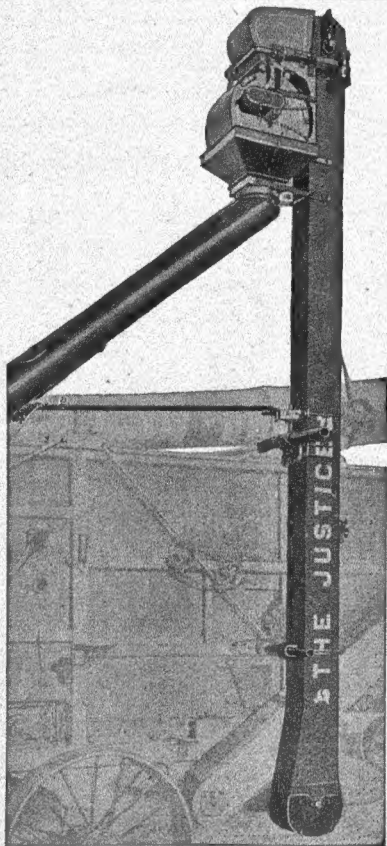
for business reasons, give your customers fair and accurate measure. Get paid for every bushel of grain you thresh. Keep an accurate check on every day's work.

**Our Machine will do this for you.  
THE ONLY CANADIAN BAGGER**

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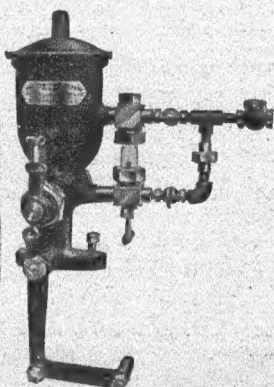
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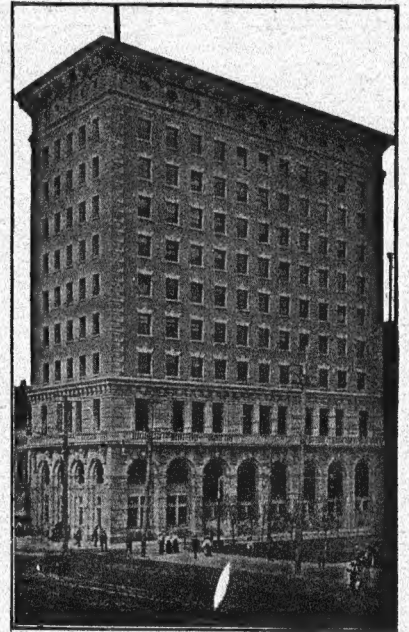
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WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA  
MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Bois-sevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Nings, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Selkirk and Salter Streets).  
SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Alsask, Arcola, Asquith, Bounty, Buchanan, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gull Lake, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luse Land, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Strassburg, Swift Current, Simpson, Sinituluta, Southey, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carleton Place, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills, Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Hazelton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Vancouver (Mt. Pleasant), Vancouver (Abbott and Cordova Streets), Vancouver (South) Main St., Victoria.

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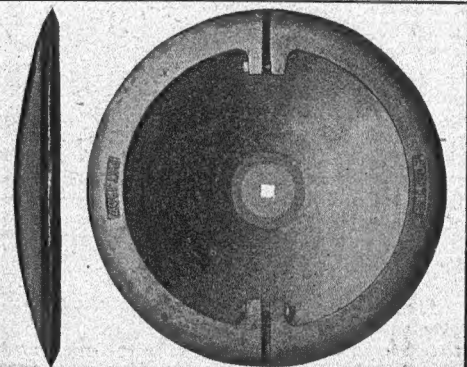
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



## HOME ECONOMIES STUDENTS

The following are the names and addresses of the students who successfully completed the Home Economics course in Manitoba Agricultural college, which closed July 14. The names are in order of merit. The subjects included cookery (practical and theoretical), dress-making, foods and dietetics, home furnishing, millinery, English, horticulture, home nursing, laundry, hygiene, house-keeping, household handicraft, and sanitation:

1. Margaret Bryce, Arcola, Sask.
2. Annie B. Fraser, Gunton, Man.
3. Thorunn Sigurjonson, Coldsprings, Man.
4. Mary Halderson, Lundar, Man.
5. Margaret Sinclair, Rossburn, Man.
6. Cora W. Hamilton, Neepawa, Man.
7. Ethel G. Snyder, Portage la Prairie, Man.
8. Sigurn Austmann, Coldsprings, Man.
9. Eugene Duncanson, Rossburn, Man.
10. Gudrun Gudmandson, Lundar, Man.
11. Rose Zimmerman, Oakville, Man.
12. Janet Coltart, Melbourne, Man.

## M. A. C. CALENDER

The calendar for 1911-1912 of the Manitoba Agricultural college has been issued. The book this year has been enlarged and contains nearly a hundred pages, giving all the advance information that could be desired by anyone contemplating a course at the institution. The calendar is artistically gotten up on fine paper and is well illustrated with half-tones. It will be sent free upon application to the Manitoba Agricultural college, Winnipeg.

## BRANDON LIBERAL CONVENTION

A. E. Hill, merchant, of Griswold, was chosen as the Liberal nominee for Brandon constituency, at a convention held at Brandon on August 11. The convention developed into something of a struggle between the Grain Growers and the straight Liberals. J. W. Scallion was the Grain Growers' candidate, while Mr. Hill, was put up by the regulars. Several others were nominated but all withdrew except Messrs. Scallion, Hill and J. W. Fleming. On the first ballot the latter polled only 14 votes and was forced out. On the second and final ballot Mr. Scallion received 94 votes while his opponent got an even hundred, making Mr. Hill the nominee. On motion the nomination was made unanimous.

## RETURNING OFFICERS

The following returning officers have been named for Saskatchewan and Alberta:

**Saskatchewan:**—Assiniboia—Robert Douglas, agent, Redvers; Battleford—George Wyatt, Battleford; Humboldt—Wm. H. Stiles, Humboldt; MacKenzie—G. E. Nickling, Canora; Moose Jaw—W. D. McIntyre, merchant, Moose Jaw; Prince Albert—Jas. Wilson, Prince Albert; Qu'Appelle—Arthur Roberts, Wapella; Regina—Thomas Dowersck Bown, Regina; Saltcoats—Samuel J. Mumford, Rothbury; Saskatoon—Howard M. Earle, Saskatoon.

**Alberta:**—Calgary—Herbert W. B. Forsythe, barrister, Calgary; Edmonton—Charles May, Edmonton; Macleod—A. H. Knight, Lundbreck-Macleod; Medicine Hat—H. A. Driggs, Grassy Lake, Medicine Hat; Red Deer—Held, Red Deer; Strathcona—Dennis Twomey, Camrose, Wetaskiwin; Victoria—W. J. Reid, Innisfree, Vegreville.

## G.T.P. BRANCH

Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 8.—A start was made this morning just west of the C.N.R. roundhouse, with the work of grading the Grand Trunk Pacific route from here to the south branch of the Saskatchewan, and with a large number of teams, 42 in all, and two graders, it is expected that the work in charge of Contractor Clarke will make as good progress as that which has been proceeding on other sections of the line south of the river, and with the grading completed from here to the river this fall, and the bridge constructed during the winter, there will only remain twenty-five miles of steel to be laid before the line from Young to Prince Albert will be ready for operation early next year.

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 7.—A boat overloaded with natives on their way to a fair at Dessak foundered in the Nile. Nearly 200 persons were drowned. Thirty-six bodies were recovered.

## The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume IV.

August 16, 1911

Number 3

## Nominees for Dominion Election

## MANITOBA

Constituency	Liberal	Conservative	Last Member	Maj.
Brandon	A. E. Hill		Hon. C. Sifton, L.	69
Lisgar	J. F. Greenway	W. H. Sharpe	W. H. Sharpe, C.	105
Dauphin	R. Cruise	Glen Campbell	Glen Campbell, C.	217
Macdonald	J. S. Wood (Ind.)	W. D. Staples	W. D. Staples, C.	576
Marquette	G. A. Grierson	W. J. Roche	W. J. Roche, C.	570
Portage la Prairie	R. Paterson	A. E. Meighen	A. E. Meighen, C.	250
Provencher		E. J. O. Sullivan (Ind.)	J. P. Molloy, L.	460
Selkirk		G. H. Bradbury	G. H. Bradbury, C.	98
Souris	A. M. Campbell	Dr. Schaffner	Dr. Schaffner, C.	851
Winnipeg			Alex. Haggart, C.	2,018

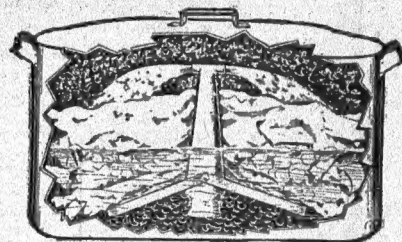
## SASKATCHEWAN

Assiniboia	J. G. Turriff	C. C. Smith	J. G. Turriff, L.	505
Battleford			A. Champagne, L.	1,194
Humboldt	Dr. Neely	W. H. Hearne	Dr. Neely, L.	1,389
Mackenzie		Livingstone	E. L. Cash, L.	1,113
Moose Jaw	W. E. Knowles	S. K. Rathwell	W. E. Knowles, L.	1,064
Prince Albert			W. W. Rutan, L.	219
Qu'Appelle	Thompson	R. S. Lake	R. S. Lake, C.	52
Regina	R. Fletcher (Ind.)	Dr. Cowan	W. M. Martin, L.	760
Saltcoats		J. Nixon	Thos. McNutt, L.	678
Saskatoon		D. McLean	G. E. McCraney, L.	1,477

## ALBERTA

Calgary	I. G. van Wart	R. B. Bennett	M. S. McCarthy, C.	687
Edmonton			Hon. F. Oliver, L.	2,317
Macleod	D. Warnock		J. Herron, C.	303
Medicine Hat	W. A. Buchanan	C. A. Magrath	C. A. Magrath, C.	352
Red Deer		A. A. McGillivray	Dr. Clark, L.	260
Strathcona			J. M. Douglas, L.	Acc.
Victoria		F. A. Morrison	W. H. White, L.	370

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**CANADIAN PACIFIC RETURNS**

Montreal, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway company today dividends of 2 per cent. on the preference stock for the half year, and 2½ per cent. on the common stock for quarter ended June 30 last, were declared.

Results for the fiscal year to June 30 last were: Gross earnings from railway and steamship lines, \$104,167,803; working expenses, \$67,467,978. Net earnings from railway and railway and steamship lines, \$366,999,830. Net earnings of steamships in excess of amount included in monthly reports, \$1,118,350. Deduct fixed charges, \$10,011,071. Surplus, \$27,807,169. Deduct amount transferred to steamship replacement account, \$10,000,000. Deduct contribution to pension fund, \$80,000. Net revenue from railway and steamship lines available for dividend, \$26,727,100. After payment of all dividends declared for the year, the surplus from railway and steamship lines for the year carried forward, \$11,873,242. Special income from interest on land sales

and from other extraneous assets not included in above, \$6,602,205.

**GO TO THE MICROBE, THOU MOSSBACK!**

Something may be said in praise of any one or anything. Shakespeare asserts that the Prince of Darkness is a gentleman—and whether he is or not, he has the virtues of punctuality and industry. The devil is always on the spot and observes no union rules as to hours of work. So with the microbe. He is worthy of all praise because he keeps everlastingly at it. If the anthrax microbe has intelligence, he doubtless is very proud of the way he infects things, and spreads and plants his spores, and provides for the extinction of herds that pass over the infected ground after many days.

Bob Ingersoll once said that if he had his way, he would make good health contagious, instead of disease. This was a bright saying, the smartness of which depends on its absurdity. When we begin

to know that good health is contagious, the utterance ceases to mean anything.

There may be no bodily microbe of good health, but there are many figurative ones. Go into any neighborhood where a high class of agriculture is practised, and you will find that some man, perhaps years ago, infected that soil with good farming by practising it. Where a specialty has made the farmers rich, it is more apt to be because they followed the good example of some innovator than because their location is especially favorable to it.

Be a microbe—a human microbe. Get infested with some good thing and let your neighborhood catch it from you. Good schools, good dairies, good tillage, good buildings, a good club—infect your neighbors with one of these and see the whole community “come down” with it.

**OUR PROBLEMS**

When King Alfred the Great was reigning over England a thousand years ago, school children pondered over prob-

lems of arithmetic much as the boys and girls do now. Some of the questions do not sound unlike our own. Here are two taken word for word from the lesson book of that day: “The swallows once invited the snail to dinner. He lived just one league from the spot, and the snail travelled at the rate of an inch a day. How long would it be until he dined?”

“An old man met a child. ‘Good day, my son!’ said he. ‘May you live as long as you have lived, and as much more, and thrice as much as all this; and if God gives you one year in addition, you will be a century old.’ How old was the boy?”—The Classmate.

Lord Strathcona celebrated his 91st birthday last week. He is enjoying good health and hopes to be present in Ottawa in October to assist in welcoming the Duke of Connaught.

It is the daily drill that makes the battle hero.—Punshon.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 16th, 1911

## TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT

Inquiries are coming every day from the readers of The Guide, asking for information concerning the reciprocity agreement. Our readers want to know how much reduction there will be on agricultural implements and on various other things, and also to know exactly what articles are affected by the agreement. For this reason we republish in this issue the full text of the agreement showing the present duty charged by Canada and the United States on each item, and also what the duty will be when the agreement is ratified. The agreement has already been ratified by the United States Congress, and has been signed by President Taft. The moment it has been passed by the Canadian Parliament and receives the signature of the governor-general it will be effective. We commend the agreement to our readers for careful study. They should consider every item and then decide the matter according to their own intelligence without the slightest regard to their political party. If, after careful study, any man believes that this reciprocity agreement, as an economic measure, pure and simple, will not be for the best interests of Canada, then he should not support it. The only way to arrive at a decision is to first clear the mind of any political bias. In these pages, from time to time, we have carefully analyzed the reciprocity agreement in every one of its numerous phases since it was first announced in the House of Commons on January 26. We have endeavored to throw all possible light upon the subject and give our readers the benefit of any information we have secured upon it. We have published the speeches of the ablest men in Canada upon the subject, both for and against the agreement, in order that our readers may be fully informed upon the question before them. We have given our readers themselves full opportunity to express their views upon the agreement in our correspondence columns. We have given preference to the letters opposed to the agreement because fully ninety per cent. of the letters we received were heartily in favor of it, and we desired that all its weak spots might be shown up. From the day that reciprocity was announced in the House of Commons the organized farmers of the West have favored it very strongly. They recognized that the widest possible markets were necessary for the development of the agricultural industry in the West, as in all Canada. The more the Western farmers have studied the agreement the more strongly they have favored it. This is the first important federal legislation since 1866 in the interests of the farmers of Canada. We are publishing in this issue, alongside of the agreement, an article by E. C. Drury, of Barrie, Ont., secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Mr. Drury's article was contributed to the Farmers' Magazine, and we are reproducing it to show that reciprocity will benefit the farmers of Ontario as it will the farmers of all Canada. Mr. Drury is an authority upon agriculture. The government, although it came into power in 1896 pledged to reciprocity and low tariff, had not lived up to its pledge, and there is no indication that it would have done so had not the farmers risen in their might and demanded it. The reciprocity agreement was wrested from the Canadian government by the organized farmers of Canada and its ratification will be the greatest triumph of the farmers' cause in the history of Canada. The agricultural industry of Canada can never benefit through protection until the home market is able to consume practically all the natural produce.

That time will never come until the farmers are so handicapped by protection of what they have to buy that farming will be unprofitable. As Mr. Drury truly said, "protection can only help the farmers by ruining them." Protection has been a delusion and a fraud, and has been a millstone upon the necks of the Canadian people. For a generation past the farmers of Canada have been persuaded to support the protectionist policy to "build up Canada." To delude them still further a protective tariff was placed upon farm products, the result being that the farmer was handicapped both in his buying and his selling. The reciprocity agreement, when ratified, will remove the protection from the agricultural industry, that is, it will remove what is called "protection." The farming industry will benefit enormously by having the tariff wall taken down and having free entry into the broad American markets. But the greater benefit will come from the fact that the farmers' eyes will be completely opened to the protectionist fraud that has been practised upon them. They will see at once that it is the selfish policy designed to give special privilege to a few thousand individuals engaged in the manufacturing industry. With this fact before them, the farmers, and the laboring people of Canada, will never again subscribe to any protectionist policy, and will refuse to pay 25 per cent. more for everything merely for the enrichment of these people. The common people of Canada are willing to pay their share towards the running expenses of the nation, but no more. The citadel of protection must come down before the common people can have a square deal. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement sounds the death knell of protectionism in Canada. Free agricultural implements, free trade with Great Britain, and lower tariff all round, must follow very shortly. We are thoroughly convinced that the reciprocity agreement is a splendid measure of economic justice, but we do not wish to force our opinions upon any person. We welcome discussion of this subject, as it is the great question before the people today. If any of our readers wish to set forth arguments either for or against the agreement, from an economic standpoint, we will be glad to publish such letters.

## THE BRITISH REVOLUTION

Thursday, August 10, 1911, was a red letter day in the history of the civilized world. It marked the greatest democratic advancement in Great Britain since the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832. A bitter struggle of two years' duration was concluded when the House of Lords "drank the hemlock" and passed the veto bill, which removed from that body the autocratic powers which it has enjoyed for centuries. Thus, at the fountain head of the world's greatest empire, slow-going, patient, but determined old Britain, mistress of the seas, has at last conquered herself. Hereditary privilege has given way to the power of the people. On the historic island where years ago monarchs and nobles exercised autocratic sway, democracy is now completely in the ascendant. On November 30, 1909, the fateful struggle was precipitated, when in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne announced that the Lords would reject the famous Lloyd-George budget which proposed to tax lightly the wealthy land owners of Britain. An onlooker at the time said: "There goes the British constitution into the melting pot." In two successive appeals to the country since that time the government has been sustained. The Lords were compelled to pass the budget. Recently they

rejected the veto bill passed by the Commons. This bill completely removes from the House of Lords the veto power upon financial measures, and prohibits them from delaying any other measures for more than two years. The Lords rejected this bill and returned it to the Commons, and as an alternative began to discuss their own reorganization. The government at once approached King George and secured from him the promise to create sufficient new peers to ensure the passage of the veto bill, when it was next sent to the Upper House. Rather than submit to the wholesale creation of peers the House of Lords bowed to the inevitable and passed the bill on Thursday last. The crisis through which Britain has just passed marks several important features. It reveals Premier Asquith as a man of iron will, remarkable foresight, and of democratic instincts, the real ruler of Britain. King George, in agreeing to the creation of new peers, demonstrated his fitness to reign as a constitutional monarch, who rules not by divine right but by the will of the people, and who is subject to the advice of the government of the country. King George had it in his power to precipitate a struggle which would have made the very throne totter on its foundations. He chose wisely and well, and has shown clearly that a limited monarchy is the most democratic system of government now in existence. The crisis in Britain is a lesson for all civilized peoples. It is the most striking manifestation of the revolt against privilege which is the spirit of the age. Nowhere will the example produce better results than in Canada, where today there is a struggle between privilege and democracy. The triumph in Britain will encourage the Canadian people to continue in their fight for justice, cheered by the knowledge that the power is theirs if they care to use it. Profiting by Britain's example, ten years hence the citadel of privilege in Canada will be in ruins.

## ABUSE OF FRANKING PRIVILEGE

Every member of the House of Commons, while Parliament is in session, enjoys the privilege of sending or receiving anything he likes through the mail, without paying postage. The granting of this privilege is only just and right, because the members receive a great number of letters from their constituents necessitating a heavy correspondence, and it would not be just to expect them to pay the heavy postage bill out of their own pockets. Government documents and publications are also sent through the mails, which is fair to everybody. But the members abuse the franking privilege shamefully. They have a rubber stamp made of their initials, which, placed upon any parcel or letter, sends it free through the mail. When a member makes a long and tiresome speech in the House of Commons that nobody listens to, and is never reported in the papers, he sends copies of Hansard containing his speech to his constituents. The persons who can legitimately complain of this are the people who are expected to read these speeches. Beyond this the members use their franking privilege to send barrels and wagon loads of rubbish through the mails, thereby robbing the post office department of a very large revenue. Particularly is this so at election time. As soon as the election approaches both party machines begin to prepare their campaign literature. This literature of course is prepared at Ottawa, where the largest campaign funds are available. It is stacked in the House of Commons corridors in piles as big as a homesteader's shack on the prairie.



Clerks are then hired to parcel this rubbish and put the initials of some member upon it, and it is dumped into the mail. No complaint is ever made, because both parties engage in this graft. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are taken out of the public revenue each year by this illegitimate method. Nothing is ever noticed in the daily papers about it, because it is supposed to be legitimate graft for every politician. Some years ago one of the members of parliament used to frank his washing home and back again to save money, and no doubt some of them do it yet. The government should be asked to give a return showing how much this abuse of the franking privilege costs the country, and it should be stopped. The members of Parliament get \$2,500 a year and a free pass over all the railways in Canada. This is not a bit too much if they attend to their duty. In fact, if every member attended to his duty strictly, \$5,000 a year would not be a bit too much to pay him. They should also be given a certain amount of clerical assistance, but their petty grafts should be stopped. They are merely temporary directors of the great business firm of Canada & Co., and as such should be well paid for their services, and not be allowed, nor be subject to, any unfair discrimination. The member of parliament is too often made the mark of petty graft in his own constituency. He is elected an honorary member of the baseball, football and hockey leagues, and of many other organizations, and is expected to put up from \$5 to \$25 for every one of these institutions on the pain of becoming unpopular. This is certainly not fair. If the people levy tribute upon their member in this way they cannot blame him for recouping himself when he has the opportunity. The member of parliament is entrusted with important duties and should be a man of integrity and business ability who would truly represent the people of his constituency.

### REGISTERING VOTERS

For years past the provincial government in Manitoba has compiled the voters lists upon which the Dominion elections were held. This year, through a technicality, the Dominion government has the power and has prepared the lists. When the Conservative government made the lists the Liberal newspapers always charged corruption, wholesale graft and plugging of the lists. Now the situation is reversed, and the Conservative newspapers claim that the Liberal officials are plugging the lists and disfranchising Conservative voters. We do not pretend to know what is right, but we judge from appearances that the party making the lists secures every advantage possible. If any of their opponents names can be kept off the voters' lists there is a certain gain even before the election day. But above all, the situation in Winnipeg and Brandon indicates that no political party should have power to make the election lists. They should be prepared in some way that would prevent the manipulations of political party heelers, and the disfranchisement of any qualified elector. The making of election lists and the holding of elections throughout Canada has always been characterized by wholesale frauds, and the preaching of election purity on the part of either party is a farce. The franchise is one of man's greatest privileges, and he should not be deprived of it through political manipulation.

We want reciprocity first, and then the rest of that protective wall, that takes money out of the pockets of the people and puts it into the pockets of Privilege, must come down.

Well, five weeks and the election will be over. The politicians will be able to release the bonds upon their conscience.

### MR. BORDEN AND THE TARIFF

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, started upon his campaign last week, and before leaving Ottawa he issued a formal and exhaustive manifesto to the Canadian people in which he discussed the reciprocity agreement very fully and pointed out all his numerous reasons for opposing the pact. The manifesto is too lengthy to publish in this issue, but the conclusion contains the following pledge:

"The Conservative party gives its pledge to carry out the following policy if returned to power:

"A thorough reorganization of the method by which public expenditure is supervised. Increase in what is known as ordinary controllable expenditure from \$21,500,000 in 1896 to nearly \$74,000,000 in 1911 is proof of extravagance beyond any possible defence.

"Granting of the natural resources to the prairie provinces.

"Construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and its operation by an independent commission.

"Control and operation by the state of terminal elevators.

"Necessary encouragement for establishing and carrying on the chilled meat industry.

"Establishment of a permanent tariff commission.

"Granting of substantial assistance toward the improvement of our public highways.

"The extension of free rural mail districts.

"Extension of civil service reform.

"Granting of liberal assistance to the provinces for purposes of supplementing and extending the work of agricultural education, and for the improvement of agriculture."

Mr. Borden's platform is sound and statesmanlike, except in one particular. That exception is the trade question. Of course, Mr. Borden has explained his attitude upon reciprocity, but the people of Canada would be glad to know his fiscal policy. He does not touch this matter except to favor a permanent tariff commission. But even if a tariff commission of this nature should be appointed the government in power would be compelled to frame the tariff policy. No tariff commission could do more than investigate and report. It could not possibly be expected to frame a fiscal policy not in accord with the views of the government. Suppose such a tariff board were appointed, and after studying the subject became absolute free traders at a time when a protectionist government was in power. Would the government immediately become free traders? No tariff commission can possibly advocate any policy not in harmony with the views of the government. If such were to happen, either the government or the commission would have to resign. We have made it clear that the government must make the tariff policy and not the commission. The point then is, what does Mr. Borden propose shall be the future tariff policy of Canada? He does not mention it. Yet this is the greatest of all Canadian questions. He makes no mention of lower tariff nor of revision. The people of Canada want to judge fairly upon Mr. Borden's manifesto. When the tariff is the question being discussed in every town and hamlet in all Canada, and the leader of a party says nothing about it, what is the natural conclusion. It must mean that Mr. Borden favors high protection. Several of his supporters in the West have said that this was not so, but that the tariff would be reduced. There is nothing the people of the West want to hear so much as a statement to this effect from the leader of the Opposition. Any such statement from an ordinary member of Parliament is useless, because practically every single one of them would vote that black was white if his party leaders told him to do so. We hope to hear from Mr. Borden that he is opposed to the system which builds up mergers, trusts and combines and hampers progress in every direction.

We have a number of applications for domestic servants. There are a few others to be placed. Fill out the application in this issue and send it in.

### THE HOME MARKET

Upon his return from the coronation Hon. R. P. Roblin, who witnessed the great pageant as Manitoba's representative, gave out at Montreal, on August 13, the following statement upon the reciprocity pact:

"The passage in Canada of the reciprocity pact could be nothing less than a calamity for the farmer of Manitoba, as it would entirely destroy for him the best home market in Canada, that in the vicinity of Winnipeg."

Premier Roblin does not consider the fact that after the pact has been ratified that Winnipeg will still be here, and that its population will increase very rapidly. The cheap and fertile land of the province will also still remain, and the people will eat as much as formerly. This will be the home market, but of course early vegetables from the South will come into the city freely before there are any in Manitoba. This is a boon to the consumers, and cannot possibly affect the Manitoba farmers. In season the Manitoba vegetable farmer can face all comers. On the other hand the farmers want the wider markets to the south of them for their huge surplus. They will still have the home market right at their door, just as good as ever it was, and be able to take advantage of the markets to the south as well. It is impossible for us to see any calamity in the passage of the reciprocity agreement. If so it is the kind of calamity that will mean prosperity and progress to the Canadian people.

Farmers must remember that if they wish to have real representatives in Parliament they must assist in paying the legitimate expenses of the campaign. Every farmer who is really in favor of an independent candidate should prove it by putting his hand in his pocket and putting a ten into the expense fund.

There's nothing left to be said upon reciprocity, but the politicians keep on repeating their favorite arguments. If each politician had a phonograph and shouted his address into it once he could then sit at home in the shade and have a boy take his speech through the country, and grind it out to spell-bound audiences.

The great labor upheaval which is convulsing Britain at present shows that the same troubles are prevalent throughout the world. There is much in the argument for compulsory arbitration. Something must be done to prevent such loss of life, suffering and hardship if civilization is to continue to advance.

Every man considers himself an independent voter, and even the strongest party man in the country imagines that he makes up his own mind upon national issues. Of course, his decision is always the same as that of his party, and is not made until the party pronouncement, but that does not alter the case.

A contract to build 185 miles of the Hudson Bay Railway, from the Pas Mission, on the Saskatchewan river, northward, has been let to J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg. The price is in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. Let us hope that the rest of it will be built inside of twenty years.

Don't forget that The Guide will be sent to any address for 25 cents till the end of this year. This is a splendid opportunity for our friends to assist us in increasing the circulation.

We wish to correct the statement in last week's Guide that it was grain inspectors who were arrested and imprisoned for stealing. It was samplers, and not inspectors.

"Will I ever see Ottawa again?" is the thought uppermost in the minds of politicians today.



# Reciprocity

By

E. C. DRURY, B.S.A.,

Sec'y Canadian Council of Agriculture, in the  
Farmers' Magazine

The question of reciprocity in trade between Canada and the United States is not by any means a new one. It dates back to the year 1846, when, by the triumph of the free trade party in England, the old preferences on colonial products in the British market were removed. The removal of these preferences, and the fact that Canadian natural products were shut out of United States markets by high duties, were productive of much commercial depression and political unrest in Canada. Several movements resulted from these conditions, one of which, with headquarters at Montreal, aimed at the severance of the tie between Canada and the Motherland, and annexation to the United States as a means by which Canada might enjoy the then abounding prosperity of the latter country. While it is doubtful if this movement ever would have resulted in the annexation of Canada to the United States, for Canadian national sentiment was a strong factor then, as now, yet there was strength enough in it to move England to give to Canada power to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with her neighbor. Lord Elgin, then governor-general of Canada, writing in March of 1848 to the British colonial secretary, said: "There has been a vast deal of this talk about annexation. A great deal of this talk is undoubtedly bravado, and a great deal the mere product of thoughtlessness. Undoubtedly, it is in some quarters the utterance of a very serious conviction; and if England will not make the sacrifices which are absolutely necessary to put the colonists here in as good a position as the citizens of the United States—in order to which free navigation and reciprocal trade with the States are indispensable—the end may be nearer than we wot of." This phase of the question, added to the undoubted desire of the British North American colonies for reciprocal free trade with the United States, induced Great Britain not only to consent to a treaty of reciprocity between the colonies and the States, but to use her good offices in bringing it about. The proposal came from Canada, the people of the United States being either indifferent or unfavorable to the arrangement. A series of reciprocity measures, beginning in 1849, were rejected by the United States Senate, and it was not until 1854 that the Elgin-Marcy treaty was adopted by that body. Strange to say, while fear that the annexationist movement in Canada would gain ground was one of the reasons which induced England to aid Canada in the negotiations of the treaty, it was also a factor in obtaining its ratification by the United States Senate. According to Porritt, "Southern Senators, who, in 1853, constituted the pivotal section of the Democratic party then dominant at Washington, were by this time in favor of reciprocity, because they feared that unless trade conditions were improved, the annexation movement of 1849 might become serious. If the British North American provinces should come into the Union they feared that the balance of power at Washington between the slave states and the free states would be jeopardized." So that, instead of the just reciprocity treaty being regarded as a step towards annexation, it was regarded on both sides of the line as a measure calculated to still the annexationist agitation.

## The Elgin-Marcy Treaty

In 1854 the Elgin-Marcy reciprocity treaty came into force, and continued in force until 1866. These twelve years are remembered as the most prosperous in Canadian history. Canadian natural products were for the first time admitted free of duty into the United States. The great lakes were covered with sails carrying the products of Ontario farms to the markets of the States. A score of lake ports sprang into activity and prosperity. Ontario farm values largely increased. In the Maritime Provinces, too, the effects were very beneficial. Speaking of this period, Sir Louis

# The Reciprocity Agreement

NOTE:—Many readers of The Guide ask for information upon the reciprocity agreement, so we here reproduce it from our issue of Feb. 8. This is the agreement as it passed the United States Congress and as it is now before the Canadian people.—Editor

ARTICLES	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Cattle	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	Free	Free	25 per cent.	
Less than one year old				\$2 per head	\$2 per head		
Valued at not more than \$14 per head				\$3.75 per head	\$3.75 per head		
Valued at more than \$14 per head				27½ per cent.	27½ per cent.		
Horses and mules				Free	Free		
Horses over one year old, valued at \$50 or less	\$10	\$12.50	\$12.50				\$12.50
Horses, N.O.P.	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.				25 per cent.
Valued at \$150 or less per head				\$30 per head	\$30		
Valued at over \$150				25 per cent.	\$25 per cent.		
Swine	1c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.	\$1.50 each	\$1.50 each	1½c. per lb.	
Sheep and lambs	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.				25 per cent.
Less than one year old				75c. per head	75c. each		
One year old or over				\$1.50 per head	\$1.50 per head		
Other live animals	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		25 per cent.
Poultry, dead and alive							
Alive	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	3c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	25 per cent.	
Dead	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	5c. "	5c. "		20 "
Wheat, per bushel	8 cents	10 cents	12 cents	25 cents	25 cents		12 cents
Rye	7 "	9 "	10 "	10 "	10 "		10 "
Oats	7 "	9 "	10 "	15 "	15 "		15 "
Barley	10 "	12½ "	15 "	30 "	30 "		15 "
Buckwheat	10 "	12½ "	15 "	15 "	15 "		15 "
Beans, edible, dried, per bushel	15 "	22½ "	25 "	45 "	45 "		25 "
Pease, dried, per bushel	10 "	12½ "	15 "	25 "	25 "		15 "
Potatoes, per bushel	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	25 cents	25 "		20 "
Corn (except into Canada for distillation)	Free	Free	Free	15c. per bushel	15c. per bushel		10 "
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	7 cents	9 cents	10 cents	25 cents	25 cents		30 per cent.
Yams	15 per cent.	27½ per cent.	30 per cent.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.		30 "
Turnips	15 "	27½ "	30 "	25 "	25 "		30 "
Onions	15 "	27½ "	30 "	40c. per bushel	40c. per bushel		30 "
Cabbages	15 "	27½ "	30 "	2c. each	2c. each		30 "
All other vegetables in their natural state	15 "	27½ "	30 "	25 per cent.	25 per cent.		30 "
Fresh Fruits, viz.—							
Apples	25c. per bbl.	35c. per bbl.	40c. per bbl.	25c. per bushel	25c. per bushel		40c. per bbl.
Pears	17½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	25c. "	25c. "		25 per cent.
Peaches	67c. per 100 lbs.	90c. per 100 lbs.	\$1 per 100 lbs.	25c. "	25c. "		\$1 per 100 lbs.
Grapes	1½c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	25c. per cub. ft. cap. of bbls. or packages	25c. per cub. ft. cap. package		2c. per lb.
Wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries	Free	Free	Free	1c. per quart	1c. per quart		2c. per lb.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, n.o.p.	1½c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	1c. per quart	1c. per quart		2c. per lb.
All other edible fruits in their natural state, n.o.p.	17½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	Free or 25 p.c.	Free or 25 p.c.		25 per cent.
Dried apples	17½ "	22½ "	25 "	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.		25 "
Dried peaches, pears and apricots	17½ "	22½ "	25 "	2c. "	2c. "		25 per cent.
Butter	3c. per lb.	4c. per lb.	4c. per lb.	6c. per lb.	6c. per lb.		4c. per lb.
Cheese	2c. "	3c. "	3c. "	6c. "	6c. "		3c. "
Fresh milk	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	2c. per gal.	2c. per gal.		17½ per cent.
Fresh cream	15 "	17½ "	17½ "	5c. "	5c. "		17½ "
Eggs	2c. per doz.	2½c. per doz.	3c. per doz.	5c. per doz.	5c. per doz.		3c. per doz.
Honey	2c. per lb.	2½c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	20c. per gal.	20c. per gal.		3c. per lb.
Garden, field and other seeds not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each, not including flower seeds	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	from 15c. per bus. to 20c. per lb.	15c. per bushel to 20c. per lb.		10 per cent.
Grass seed, including timothy and clover seed	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free		10 per cent.
Flaxseed or linseed, per bushel	7½c.	10c.	10c.	25c.	25c.		10c.
Cotton seed and all other oil seeds	5 per cent.	10 per cent.	10 per cent.	Free	Free		10 per cent.
Hay, per ton	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$2	\$4 (2,240 lbs.)	\$4 (2,240 lbs.)		\$2
Straw	\$1.65	\$1.75	\$2	\$1.50 (2,240 lbs.)	\$1.50 (2,240 lbs.)		\$2
Extract of hemlock bark	Free	Free	Free	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.		
Glycerine, crude, not purified	Free	Free	Free	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.		
Fish—							
Mackerel, fresh, pickled or salted, per pound	½ cent.	¾ cent.	1 cent.	1 cent.	1 cent.		1 cent.
Herrings, fresh	½ "	¾ "	1 "	¼ "	¼ "		1 cent.
Pickled or salted	30c. per 100 lbs.	45c. per 100 lbs.	50c. per 100 lbs.	50c. per 100 lbs.	50c. per 100 lbs.		50c. per 100 lbs.
Smoked or kippered, per lb.	½ cent.	¾ cent.	1 cent.	½ cent.	½ cent.		1 cent.
Halibut and salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, per lb.	½ "	¾ "	1 "	1 "	1 "		1 "
Cod, haddock, ling, pollock, fresh, salted or pickled, per lb.	½ "	¾ "	1 "	¾ "	¾ "		1 "
Boneless, per lb.	½ "	¾ "	1 "	1½ cents	1½ cents		1 "
Eels and smelts, fresh or frozen, per lb.	½ "	¾ "	1 "	¾ cent.	¾ cent.		1 "
All other, fresh, pickled or salted, per lb.	½ "	¾ "	1 "	¾ "	¾ "		1 "
Salmon and all other fish, prepared preserved, n.o.p.	17½ per cent.	27½ per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.	30 per cent.		30 per cent.
If in packages containing less than half a barrel				30 "	30 "		
United States (minimum 30 p.c.)							
Oysters—							
Shelled in bulk, per gal.	7 cents	9 cents	10 cents	Free	Free		10 cents
Shelled, in cans not over one pint, including the duty on cans, per can	2 "	2½ "	3 "	"	"		3 "
Shelled, in cans over one pint and not over one quart, including the duty on cans, per can	3 "	4½ "	5 "	"	"		5 "
Shell, in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, including the duty on cans, per quart	5 cents	4½ cents	5 cents	Free	Free		5 cents
Lobsters, fresh	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	"	"		25 per cent.
" canned	17½ "	27½ "	30 "	"	"		30 "
Fresh water fish	½ cent.	¾ cent.	1 cent.	¾ cent.	¾ cent.		1 cent.
All other fish the produce of the fisheries	15 per cent.	20 per cent.	25 per cent.	Shell fish free, other fish ¾c. per lb.	Free or ¾c. per lb.		25 per cent.
Fish oil—							
Cod liver oil	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	15c. per gallon	15c. per gallon		22½ per cent.
Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil	12 1-3 per cent.	20 "	22 1-3 per cent.	8c. "	8c. "		22½ "
Feldspar, crude, powdered or ground	Free	Free	Free	20 p.c. (ground)	20 per cent.		
Fluorspar	Free	Free	Free	\$3 per ton	\$3 per ton		
Mica, unmanufactured and rough trimmed and mica, ground or bolted	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		20 per cent.
Talc, ground, bolted, or precipitated, naturally or artificially, not for toilet use	Free	Free	Free	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.		
Plaster rock or gypsum, crude, not ground	"	"	"	30c. per ton	30c. per ton		
Salt, in bulk	"	4c. per 100 lbs.	5c. per 100 lbs.	7c. per 100 lbs.	7c. per 100 lbs.		5c. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other coverings	"	6½c. "	7½c. "	11c. "	11c. "		7½c. "



Davies later said, "Since the Maritime Provinces were peopled, there never was a time when prosperity was so marked among all classes, when land rose in value so quickly, when the wharves were so lined with shipping, when workmen had such steady employment, when farmers had as good a market, as between 1854 and 1866, when we had reciprocal trade with the United States." These years undoubtedly were years of great prosperity for the British provinces. A fact worthy of note is this,—that with the coming into force of reciprocity between the States and Canada, the annexation movement, as Lord Elgin had foreseen, died, never to be seriously revived.

#### Reasons for Its Abrogation

In 1866 the treaty was abrogated by the United States. There were several factors leading to this. The Americans, who believed that the treaty was much more favorable to Canada than to the United States, had never been enthusiastic in its support, and it required no great reason to lead them to desire its abrogation. This reason was partly supplied by the feeling aroused in the north by the sympathy of the governing classes in England and Canada for the South during the American Civil war, and partly by the enactment by Canada of the Galt protective tariff of 1859, which, as it raised the Canadian duties on many manufactured articles not subject to the provisions of the treaty, and imported from the United States, was claimed by the Americans, and perhaps justly, to be a violation of the spirit of the treaty. We must recognize in all fairness to our southern neighbors, that there was no bad faith and no sinister motives in their abrogation of the treaty. They exercised a right which was undoubtedly theirs, and for reasons which appeared to them sufficient.

But Canadians looked back for many years, with longing, to the old days of reciprocity prosperity. After Confederation the renewal of the treaty became a permanent plank in the platform of both political parties in the Dominion. In the tariff of 1870, enacted by the Conservative party under Macdonald, there was an offer of reciprocity to the United States. In 1874 commissioners were sent to Washington by the Liberal government of Mackenzie, to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. In introducing his National Policy in 1878, Sir John Macdonald expressly stated that it was intended to be used as a lever to force open the door of the United States to Canadian products. But now a change took place in the situation as far as Canada was concerned. The policy of protection for Canadian manufacturers had come into force, and from this time on the Canadian Manufacturers' Association became a powerful factor in Canadian politics. The Canadian government was no longer willing for an unlimited reciprocity treaty, but wanted to get access into the American market for Canadian natural products, and at the same time retain the protection which Canadian manufacturers enjoyed against American competition. On the other hand, the Americans, who now needed a larger market for their manufactures, were unwilling to enter into negotiations with Canada unless manufactured goods were included in the free list. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Mr. Geo. E. Foster and Sir John Thompson, commissioners appointed by the Conservative government in 1891 to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, returned from Washington with the report that the United States "refuses to negotiate except on a basis of free trade in natural and manufactured products, and a combined tariff against all other countries."

#### Government Forgets Pledges

In 1897, the Liberal government came into power at Ottawa and straightway forgot their pre-election pledges and adopted the protectionist policy of their predecessors. In 1898 a joint high commission was appointed to settle various international questions between Canada and the United States, among other things, to negotiate, if possible, a reciprocity treaty. But again the Canadian government was unwilling to give free entry to American manufactures, and the United States was unwilling to negotiate unless such admission were granted. In this situation the question

ARTICLE	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Asbestos, not further manufactured than ground	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	Free	Free		17½ per cent.
Crude	15 "	22½ "	25 "	25 per cent.	"	25 per cent.	25 "
Ground	Free	Free	Free	¼c. per lb.	"	¼c. per lb.	
Barbed fencing wire of iron or steel	Free	Free	Free				
Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated. (For use in Canadian manufactures)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	45 per cent.	
Bars	Free	Free	Free	45 per cent.	Free	30 "	
Balance of item	Free	Free	Free	30 "	Free	45 "	
Carbon electrodes	Free	Free	Free	45 "	Free	45 "	
Cream separators and parts for repairs	"	"	"	45 "	Free	45 "	
Rolled round iron rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter	"	"	"	3-10c. per lb.	Free	3-10c. per lb.	
Rolled iron or steel sheets, or plates, number fourteen gauge or thinner, galvanized or coated with zinc, tin or other metal, or not	Free	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	¼c. lb. to 12-10c. per lb.	Free	¼c. per lb. to 12-5 per cent.	
Wire, crucible cast steel, valued at not less than 6 cents per lb.	"	5 "	5 "	Not less than 35 per cent.	"	Not less than 35 per cent.	
Galvanized iron and steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge	Free	Free	Free	Not less than 35 per cent.	"	Not less than 35 per cent.	
Type-casting and type-setting machines and parts thereof, adapted for use in printing offices	12½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	"	30 per cent.	20 per cent.
Coke	Free	Free	Free	20 per cent.	"	20 "	17½ per cent.
Cotton seed oil	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	Free	"		
Mineral waters, natural, not in bottles or jugs	Free	Free	Free	8c. per gal.	"	8c. per gal.	
Soda ash	"	"	"	¼c. per lb.	"	¼c. per lb.	
Salt cake	"	"	"	\$1 per ton	"	\$1 per ton	
Timber, hewn, sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharfs	"	"	"	½c. per cu. ft.	"	½c. per cu. ft.	
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed	"	"	"	\$1.25 per 1,000 ft. B.M.	"	\$1.25 per 1,000 ft. B.M.	
Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephones, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar and other woods	"	"	"	10 per cent.	"	10 per cent.	
Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than listed or jointed, and stave bolts	Free and 15 p.c.	Free and 17½ p.c.	Free and 20 p.c.	10 "	"	10 "	Free and 20 p.c.
Pickets and palings	Free	Free	Free	10 "	"	10 "	
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, per lb.	2 cents	2½ cents	3 cents	1½ cents	1½ cents	1½ cents	1½ cents
Bacon and ham, per lb.	1½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents	4 cents	1½ cents	2½ cents	3 cents
Beef, salted in barrels, per lb.	1½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1½ cents	2 per cent.	15 per cent.
Pork, salted in barrels, per lb.	1½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents	25 per cent.	1½ cents	13 "	7 "
Meats, other salted	1½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents	25 "	1½ cents	14½ "	7½ "
Canned meats and canned poultry	17½ per cent.	25 per cent.	27½ per cent.	25 "	20 per cent.	5 "	7½ "
Extract of meat, fluid or not	17½ "	25 "	27½ "	15c. per lb.	20 per cent.	1½ per cent.	
fluid				35c.		2-10 per cent.	
not fluid	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	½c.	40c. per 100 lbs.	4½ per cent.	15 per cent.
Tallow							
Lard, and compounds thereof, cotton-lene, cotton searine and animal searine, per lb.	1½ cents	1½ cents	2 cents	1½ cents	1½ cents	¼ cent	¼ cent
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other air-tight packages, including the weight of the package, per pound	1 cent	1½ cents	1½ cents	2½c. to 40 p.c.	1½ cents	1½c. to 2c.	¼ cent
Wheat flour, semolina and rye flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs.	40 cents	50 cents	60 cents	25 per cent.	50 cents	13 per cent, or 70c. per bbl.	2 per cent, or 10c. per bbl.
Oatmeal and rolled oats, per 100 lbs.	40 cents	50 cents	60 cents	\$1.	50 cents	50 cents	10 cents
Barley, pot, pearled and patent	20 per cent.	27½ per cent.	30 per cent.	2c. per lb.	¼c. per lb.	48 per cent.	14 per cent.
Barley malt	45c. per 100 lbs.	45c. per 100 lbs.	45c. per 100 lbs.	45c. per 34 lbs.	45c. per 100 lbs.	87c. per 100 lbs.	
Buckwheat flour or meal	35c. per 100 lbs.	45c. per 100 lbs.	50c. per 100 lbs.	25 per cent.	¼c. per lb.	10 per cent.	
Corn meal	20c. per bbl.	22½c. per bbl.	25c. per bbl.	40c. per 100 lbs.	12½c. per 100 lbs.	27½c. per 100 lbs.	
Split peas, dried	10c. per bushel	12½c. per bush.	15c. per bushel	45c. per bushel	7½c. per bushel	37½c. per bush.	7½c. per bus.
Prepared cereal foods	17½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.	5 per cent.	
Do. Do.	15 "	17½ "	20 "	20 "	20 "		
Brans, middlings and other offals of grain, used for animal food	15 "	17½ "	17½ "	20 "	12½ cents per 100 lbs.	7½ per cent.	5 per cent.
Macaroni and vermicelli, per 100 lbs.	75 cents	\$1.	\$1.25	\$1.50	1 cent per lb.	½ cent	¼ cent
Biscuits, wafers and cakes, having added sweetening only	17½ per cent.	25 per cent.	27½ per cent.	3 cents per lb. and 15 p.c. or 50 p.c.	25 per cent.	25 per cent.	2½ per cent.
Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles composed in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery, also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds	22½ "	32½ "	35 "	3 cents per lb. and 15 p.c. or 50 p.c., or 1 cent per lb. and 35 p.c.; or 2 cents a lb., or 4 cents a lb.	32½ "	17½ "	2½ "
Maple sugar and maple syrup	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	4 cents a lb.	1 cent a lb.	3 cents a lb.	1 cent a lb.
Canned fruits, including the weight of the package, per lb.	1½ cents	2 cents	2½ cents	2 cents	2 cents	¼ cent.	
Peanuts, shelled	1½ "	2 "	2 "	1 "	1 "	1 "	
Peanuts, unshelled	1½ "	2 "	2 "	½ "	½ "	1½ "	
Pickles, sauces and catsups	25 per cent.	32½ per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	32½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Egg yoke, egg albumen and blood albumen	5 "	7½ "	10 "	25 per cent. or 3c. per lb., or 1½ cents per lb.	7½ "	9 "	2½ "
Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit syrup, non-alcoholic	15 "	17½ "	20 "	70c. per gallon	17½ "	49c. per gallon	3 cents per gal.
Sardines, packed in oil in tin boxes, the weight of the tin box to be included in the weight for duty.							
(a) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, per box	3½ cents	5 cents	6 cents	Over 21 cubic in. 5 cents.	5 cents		1 cent
(b) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, per box	2½ "	4 "	4½ "	" " 5c.	4 "	1 cent.	½ cent
(c) When weighing over eight ounces and not over twelve ounces each, per box	2 "	3 "	3½ "	Over 7½ cu. in. and under 21 cu. in., 2½c.	2 "	½ "	1½ cent
(d) When weighing eight ounces each or less, per box	1½ "	2 "	2½ "	" " 2½c.	2 "	½ "	½ cent
Sardines, prepared in oil in boxes weighing over thirty-six ounces each	20 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	Over 33 cu. in. 10c. per box to 30 per cent.	30 per cent.		5 per cent.
Farm wagons and complete parts thereof	17½ "	22½ "	25 "	45 per cent.	22½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 "
Ploughs	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	25 "	5 "
Tooth and disc harrows	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	25 "	5 "
Harvesters and reapers	12½ "	17½ "	17½ "	15 "	15 "	2½ per cent	
Agricultural drills and planters	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	5 "	
Mowers	12½ "	17½ "	17½ "	15 "	15 "	2½ "	
Horse rakes	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	5 "	
Cultivators	12½ "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	5 "	
Thrashing machines	15 "	17½ "	20 "	15 "	15 "	5 "	
Windstackers, baggers, weighers and self-feeders therefor and finished parts of the foregoing for repairs	15 "	17½ "	20 "	According to material 35 per cent. to 45 per cent.	15 "	20 p.c. to 30 p.c.	5 "



came to a permanent deadlock, and passed from politics on both sides of the line.

In 1910, however, Canada received a distinct surprise. In previous negotiations Canada had always been the suitor; but now, at last, a proposal came from Washington that representatives of the two governments should meet and talk over the matter of better trade relations between the two countries. The Liberal government at Ottawa probably did not receive the proposition with favor. It was generally believed in Canada that the United States would be willing to re-open the matter only on the old basis,—free admission of American manufactures into Canada in return for free admission of Canadian natural products into the United States. Thus the Canadian government found itself on the horns of a dilemma—on the one hand its old policy, and the undoubted strong desire of the farmers of Canada to get into the American markets, and on the other the certain opposition of the powerful monied interests and the Manufacturers' Association, to any interference with the existing fiscal system. Senator Sir Geo. Ross, who has never been accused of being anything but a supporter of the present government, and who has shown no disposition to leave the ranks since the announcement of the government's reciprocity policy, made a strong anti-reciprocity speech in Toronto in the fall of 1910, in which he used practically all the arguments which have been used in the present anti-reciprocity campaign, and in addition appealed against the exposing of Canadian manufacturers to American competition. This speech was probably a feeler, designed to test the feeling of the country, and ascertain if the government could safely refuse to negotiate. The result apparently satisfied the government that Canadian feeling was against the measure. The speech was loudly applauded by the Interests and the Protectionist press, and apparently the government settled down into an attitude of do-nothing.

#### Grain Growers a Power

But meanwhile a new factor in Canadian politics was taking action. Since the tariff commission of 1905, the opposition among Canadian farmers to a continuance of the protective system had been growing. Four strong provincial organizations had grown up in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, whose avowed object was the elimination of the protective principle from the tariff. These had joined forces under the Canadian Council of Agriculture. By these organizations the reciprocity proposal was enthusiastically welcomed, and when, in the early fall of 1910 it became apparent that action by the government was doubtful, they began to think of doing something to bring their views before parliament. Roderick MacKenzie, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, first made the proposal that the Associations should unite in sending a large delegation to wait upon Parliament, and present to that body the views of the farmers of Canada. The idea took root and grew. Not only did the local branches of the farmers' organizations in the four organized provinces appoint delegates and contribute the money necessary for their expenses, but in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where there were no organizations among the farmers, public meetings were held, delegates appointed, and the necessary funds contributed. Long before the date set it became apparent that the delegation, which was doubtfully regarded by many at first, would be a large one, but even those most closely in touch with the movement were not prepared for the huge proportions which it assumed.

On December 15, 1910, there met in Ottawa probably the largest and most representative gathering of farmers in the history of Canada. Between 800 and 1,000 men were there, representing every province of Canada except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. Western grain growers sat side by side with apple growers of Ontario and Nova Scotia. Alberta ranchers rubbed shoulders with beef raisers of Western Ontario and dairymen of Quebec and Eastern Ontario. Every important phase of

Continued on Page 17

ARTICLE	CANADIAN TARIFF			United States Tariff	Rates now proposed for both United States and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
	Preferential	Intermediate	General				
Portable engines with boilers, in combination, with horse powers and traction engines, for farm purposes.	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	Steam Engines 30 per cent. Gasoline engines—45 p.c. horse powers—45 p.c. According to material, 35 per cent. to 45 per cent.	20 per cent.	From 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.	
Hay loaders	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	45 per cent.	20 per cent.	From 15 p.c. to 25 p.c.	5 per cent.
Potato diggers	15	22½	25	45 per cent.	20	25	5
Fodder or feed cutters	15	22½	25	45	20	25	5
Grain crushers	15	22½	25	45	20	25	5
Fanning mills	15	22½	25	45	20	25	5
Hay tedders	15	22½	25	According to material; Wood 35 per cent. According to material 35 to 45 per cent.	20	15 to 25 per cent.	5
Farm or field rollers	15	22½	25	45 per cent.	20	25 per cent.	5
Manure spreaders	12½	17½	20	According to material 35 to 45 per cent.	20	15 to 25 per cent.	
Weeders	12½	17½	20	45 per cent.	20	25 per cent.	
Windmills—and finished parts of the foregoing for repairs, except shafting	12½	17½	20	45 per cent.	20	25 per cent.	
Cutlery, plated or not, viz., pen-knives, pocket knives, knives for household and other purposes and table steels	20	27½	30	40 to 90 per cent.	27½	12½ to 62½ p.c.	2½ per cent.
Bells and gongs; brass corners and rules for printers	20	27½	30	45 per cent.	22½	17½ per cent.	2½
Basins, urinals and other plumbing fixtures of earthenware for bath-rooms and lavatories; baths, bath-tubs, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement or clay, or of other material	20	30	35	According to material 35 to 45 per cent.	32½	2½ to 12½ p.c.	2½
Brass band instruments	15	22½	25	45 per cent.	22½	22½ per cent.	2½
Grindstones of sandstone, not mounted, finished or not.	10	12½	15	\$1.75 per ton.	5c. per 100 lbs.	75c. per ton.	50c. per ton
Building or monumental stone of freestone, granite, sandstone or limestone, unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn or polished.	10	12½	15	10c. per cu. ft.	12½ per cent.	7½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Roofing slate, per square of 100 sq. feet	50 cents.	70 cents.	75 cents.	20 per cent.	55 cents.	5 per cent.	4 per cent.
Vitrified paving blocks not ornamented or decorated in any manner	12½ per cent.	20 per cent.	22½ per cent.	35 per cent.	17½ per cent.	17½ per cent.	5
Paving blocks of stone	15 per cent.	17½ per cent.	20 per cent.	Dressed, 50 p.c.	17½ per cent.	32½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Clocks, watches, time recorders, clock and watch keys, clock cases, and clock movements	20 per cent.	27½ per cent.	30 per cent.	40 per cent.	27½ per cent.	12½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Feathers in their natural state	10	12½	15	30	12½	7½	2½
Printers' wooden cases and cabinets for holding type	20	27½	30	35	27½	7½	2½
Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lambs wool, tow, jute gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated, surgical trusses, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds	12½	17½	20	45	17½	27½	2½
Printing ink	12½	17½	20	25	17½	7½	2½
Essential oils	5	7½	10	25	7½	17½	2½
Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes exceeding seven sq. ft. each and not exceeding twenty-five sq. ft. each.	15	25	27½	22½c. per sq. ft.	25	45.26 per cent.	2½
Oxide of iron as a color	15	20	22½	30 per cent.	22½	7½	5
Motor vehicles, other than railway and tramway, and automobiles and parts thereof, not including rubber tires	22½	30	35	45	30	15	5
Asbestos, manufactures of or of which asbestos is the component of chief value	15	22½	25	25 or 40 per cent.	22½	2½ or 17½ p.c.	2½
Canoes and small boats of wood, not power boats	17½	22½	25	35 per cent.	22½	12½ per cent.	2½
Wood flour	17½	22½	25	35	22½	12½	2½
Digesters of iron or steel for the manufacture of wood pulp	20	27½	30	45	27½	17½	2½
Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes	12½	17½	20	25	17½	7½	2½
Mineral and aerated waters, in bottles or jugs.	15	17½	17½	Containing not over 1 pint. 20c. per doz.; containing over 1 pint, not over one quart, 30 c. doz.; containing over 1 qt. 24c. per gal. Equivalent 33½ per cent.	17½	16	
Musical instrument cases, fancy cases or boxes, portfolios, satchels, reticules, card cases, purses, pocket books, fly books for artificial flies, all the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of leather.	22½	30	35	40, 45 and 50 per cent.	32½	7½, 12½ and 17½ per cent.	2½ per cent.
Aluminum in crude form	Free	Free	Free	7c. per lb.	5c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	
Aluminum in plates, sheets, bars and rods	"	"	"	11c. per lb.	8c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	
Laths	"	"	"	20c. per M.	10c. per M.	10c. per M.	
Shingles	"	"	"	50c.	30c.	20c.	
Sawn boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or finished on one side, per 1000 ft. board measure	"	"	"	\$1.75 per M. ft.	50c. per M. ft.	\$1.25 per M. ft.	
planed or finished on one side and tongued and grooved, or planed or finished on two sides, planed or finished on three sides or planed or finished on two sides and tongued and grooved, per 1,000 ft. board measure	17½ per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	\$2.00	75c.	\$1.25	
planed and finished on four sides, per 1000 ft. board measure	17½	22½	25	\$2.37½	\$1.12½	\$1.25	
Iron ore	17½	22½	25	\$2.75	\$1.50	\$1.25	
Coal slack or culm, of all kinds, such as will pass through a half inch screen	Free	Free	Free	15c. per ton	10c. per ton	5c. per ton	
(This change is to admit washed slack into the United States at 15c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.)	10c. per ton	12c. per ton	14c. per ton	15c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.			
Cement, Portland, per 100 lbs.	8 cents.	11 cents.	12½ cents.	8 cents	11 cents.		1½ cents
Trees, viz.: Apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quinces, of all kinds and small peach trees known as June buds, each.	2	2½	3	\$2 per M. to 25 per cent.	2½		½ cent
Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	2c. per lb.	3c. per lb.	3½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.		1½c. per lb.
Biscuits without adding sweetening	15 per cent.	22½ per cent.	25 per cent.	20 per cent.	20 per cent.		5 per cent.
Fruits in air-tight cans or other air-tight packages, weight of cans or other packages to be included in weight for duty	1½c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2c. per lb.		¼c. per lb.
Peanuts, shelled	1½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.	1c. per lb.		1c. per lb.
Peanuts, unshelled	1½c. per lb.	2c. per lb.	½c. per lb.	½c. per lb.	½c. per lb.		1½c. per lb.
Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, including bituminous coal such as will not pass through a three-quarter inch screen.	35c. per ton	45c. per ton	53c. per ton	45c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.	45c. per ton of 2,000 lbs.		8c. per ton.





## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

## CO-OPERATION IN DENMARK

Editor, Guide:—As promised, I am sending you a few impressions received during our visit to Denmark, regretting I have been unable to find time to do so earlier. No other country—with the exception of Switzerland—that we have been able to visit, has interested us so much as this little kingdom, with its two and one-half millions of people. The marvellous progress it has made since the disastrous war of 1864, when Germany took Schleswig-Holstein from her, and left her only 14,844 square miles, has won for her the admiration of the world.

The Danes know, as no other country does, the value of co-operation, and they apply it to almost every branch of agriculture, both when purchasing, as well as selling, and by its use seem to have overcome every difficulty encountered. I took pains to investigate its workings as fully as I could, visiting creameries, pork packing plants, and a large number of farms, big and small, in order to satisfy myself that co-operation is really responsible for their present prosperity, and I can come to no other conclusion than that co-operation has done and is doing all that has been claimed for it, and the Danes unquestionably owe to it the marvellous recovery which they have made from the hopeless ruin which seemed inevitable in 1864, and the ushering in of the general and unusual prosperity now spread all over the country.

Our visit was the more pleasant because we came across so many Danes who could speak English—every child in the Danish schools is taught one language besides their own, and the relations between England and Denmark being so cordial, English is the language usually chosen. Although I had an interpreter, we could, in most cases get on without his aid, which was more satisfactory, as one farmer can more easily get the information he needs direct from another farmer than through an interpreter, however good he may be, when he is not a farmer.

The Dane not only makes his co-operative societies profitable from the business standpoint, but it gives him strength also in directing the affairs of his country. Compulsory education has freed Denmark of her illiterates. Now all her citizens are educated, and notwithstanding they are mainly farmers—a class other people do not credit with much intelligence apparently—they are bright business men. At their meetings for the trans-

action of business they also discuss questions of national interest, and when elections come the farmers have their men ready, and see to it that they are returned. Thus Denmark has a farmers' Parliament, with laws favorable to agriculture and its upbuilding.

In Denmark the state railways help the farmers in every possible way. Education is designed to draw towards the farm, not to educate from it, in fact there, agriculture is given its place, and is recognized as the foundation, main-spring and mainstay of the country, consequently Denmark is prosperous to an extent unknown in other countries.

One cannot but reflect after a visit to this wonderful little country that its success is due entirely to the fact that the people manage their own affairs. They do not allow the professional politician, with his smooth tongue and slippery ways, to do it for them. They select their men, return them, and see that they do what they were returned to do, and what they (the people) want. In fact, the Danes simply use common business sense, and as a consequence Denmark is a prosperous, contented and happy country; every citizen has an intelligent grasp of the affairs of his country, which gives him an interest—also confidence—in their administration, that is most helpful to the people and their representatives alike.

Should we be surprised, then, to find Denmark a free trade country, owning its railways and other public utilities, leading the world in its methods of co-operation, and its system of practical education?

Is it not remarkable that we in Canada have allowed our representatives to pull the wool over our eyes, and lead us into economic bondage, because we have neglected to take our share in the work of selecting the right men to attend to our affairs? We alone are responsible for our present position, but there is surely a change coming. The young giant—Canada—is awakening, the muscles are twitching, the limbs are beginning to move. Soon the bonds will burst, and freedom will be ours. How soon this will come remains entirely with us. Let each one of us do his duty, and bring this desired state of things about as speedily as possible.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

On R.M.S. Empress of Britain.

Note—Mr. Tregillus has just returned from his trip through Europe. He spent a short time in The Guide office, in Winnipeg, last week. We hope that he will have time to send us more letters on conditions in other lands.—Ed.

## A PUZZLER

Editor, Guide:—There are two things I have noticed in the speeches against reciprocity, viz.:

1. That it would divert trade north and south, instead of east and west.
2. That the Canadian farmer will get no more for his grain.

Now, I cannot see how these two arguments can go together at all, for if the Canadian farmer will get no more for his grain, what in the world will he ship it south for? As for being disloyal, who is the more disloyal, the farmer who ships his grain out of the country for a better price, therefore bringing more money into the country, or the manufacturers who ship their produce to other countries, and sell them there cheaper than they do at home?

E. CLARKSON.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE

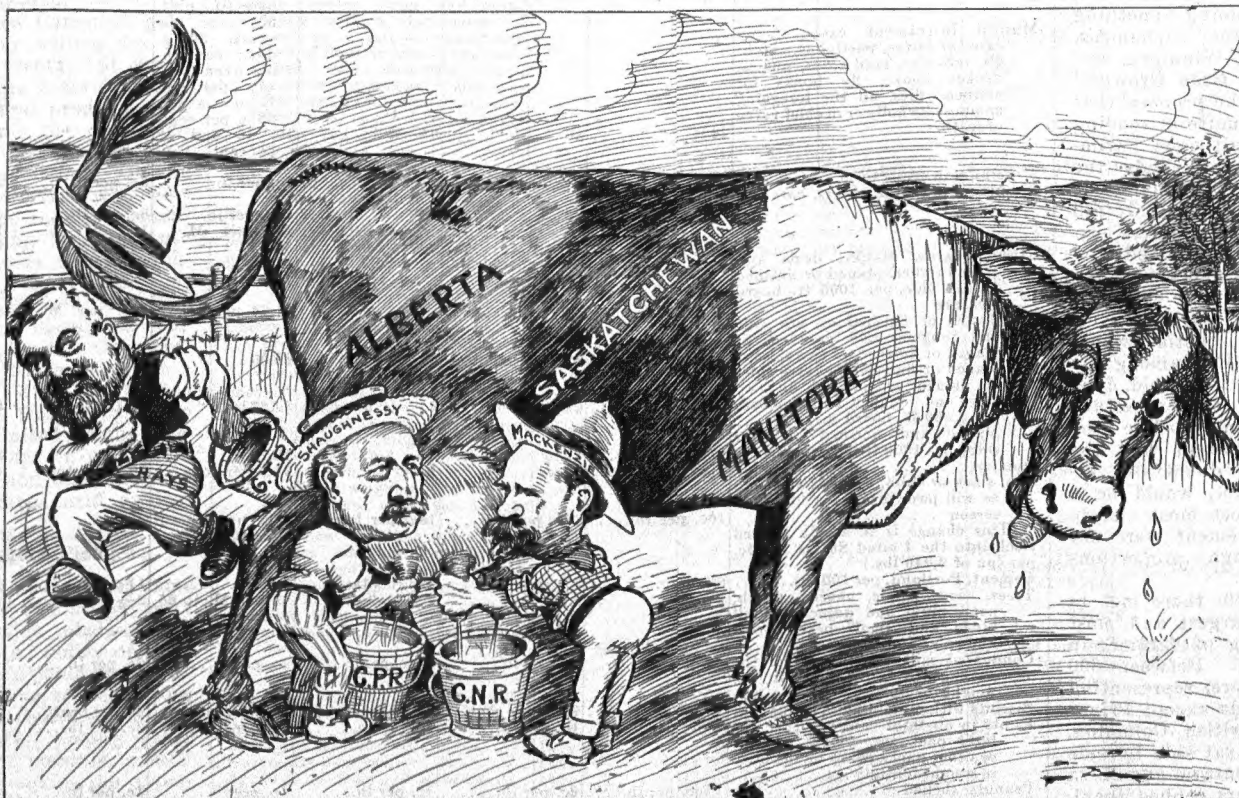
Editor, Guide:—In regard to woman suffrage in a recent issue of The Guide, Mr. Horne says, with reference to certain protagonists: "We are (as he thinks) completely running off the rails." He then follows with a very earnest paragraph on the action role of womankind which, inferentially, is on the rails. An examination of it, however, will show that it runs on the well-worn, but poorly ballasted rails of sentimental inanition, and time-hallowed prejudice that should long ere this have been cast on the scrap heap along with other mental lumber, broken or water logged by the on-rush of applied logic and science. A few sentences will indicate his line. "Ladies, confine your-

selves within the part nature has given you." "Woman, be and stay the consoling angel of the home." "Be and stay the first educator of the children." What, it may be asked, has such effusions to do with the right of suffrage? Would one not be as much apropos the question of manhood suffrage, supposing it were not lawful to say, "Gentlemen, be and stay the bread-winners of the home, and so confine yourselves within the part Nature has given you." "Father, be and stay the first disciplinarian of your children." Anyone would say that such sentences would serve as signals of distress or indications of having no grip on the rails, if it were not a deliberate attempt at side-tracking. Why not confine your remarks, sir, to the topic, that is, the subject under discussion, Woman Suffrage? You, like many another, make the easy assumption, that if woman were given the suffrage, she would cease to confine herself within the sphere she has hitherto adorned. Have the men of England, who, by the extension of the franchise under the governments of Disraeli and Gladstone, were brought within the pale of the constitution, "ceased as a consequence thereof to any extent to be bread winners?" Again are the men of Canada who to a greater or less extent, exercising their reason, cast their ballot, less manly, efficient, or less worthy of respect. Nay, rather, does not the right of suffrage lend a dignity to an individual, which is the fit concomitant of individuality? A mother bird can perform quite as successfully the functions which are the desiderata of men of Mr. Horne's way of considering the matter. In human life individuality is what counts. The person most widely read, of broadest education, of experience, is he whom the state is most desirous to express an opinion on proposed legislation. Now it is a fair question whether the state can afford not to have woman's point of view in matters of common being, for women's interests are equal if not greater than those of men in most phases of life, whether social or economic.

"Consoling angel, forsooth. Is it not because woman is the practical jollier and sympathetic advisor that man's cares drop from him when he enters the home atmosphere? To quote again, "The man is fighting, ruling; the woman is pacifying and convincing." Let her continue to convince until the fighting man is as sane as she is. The writer of this article then concedes that women have brains and know how to use them. In other words women have judgment enforced by a more or less pronounced individuality.

Now we may ask, will the exercise by a woman of her reason on matters of legislation make her less lovable, less desirable as a wife? Legislation may roughly be divided into the two classes, social and economic. As an example of social legislation, let it be supposed that a bill has been laid on the table of the provincial legislature which will compel every bachelor in the province to go East or South and seek a wife. Any sane woman of this province (albeit at present with the status of the insane) is entitled to an opinion on such a matter. Is there anything more lower of lovable qualities in her marking a ballot, in separate booths, if necessary, for or against the proposed law, than in sitting down and writing a friend down East about it, in a friendly letter? With reference to

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MACKENZIE—"No, and this cow don't need no Bond Guarantee."  
HAYS—"So, boss. I likes cream in my tea, too, boys."



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the economic point of view, there may be taken as an example the reciprocity bill. Has not the average woman as sure an instinctive judgment of how the measure will affect the family fortunes as her husband? If so, is she not as much entitled to be heard? The farmers' wife is peculiarly fitted to give an expression of opinion on matters of economic interest. Every week, many of them make an account balance more nicely than certain high financiers of Wall Street fame would be capable of. Their husbands, it goes without saying, do not think them the less lovable, because their wives are not easy marks and have some horse sense. Let the law recognize the dignity of twentieth century womanhood. The part within which nature confined her was alright for the first when "mere man" could not go very far before his mental equipment failed him. Women, today, can raise babies, but also talk and think on a level with Cicero. Again, it, is, sir, indubitable that the exercise of the right of suffrage has an educative effect, and the giving of it will broaden man perhaps as much as the woman, through increased family discussions. Now, need these lead to acrimony and dissension? Men and women have learned and will continue to learn to agree to disagree on certain subjects. In Wyoming, where the right of woman suffrage has been exercised longest, recent statistics show the number of divorces is less than in any state in the union. If the state is an association for mutual well-being and law is the command of all, why not make these a reality by giving to each mentally responsible adult member a function and so make each potential voter responsible to all.

UNUS HOMINORUM.

Browning, Sask.

### STAND FOR THE RIGHT

Editor, Guide:—Would you kindly permit me to use the columns of your journal to appeal to the reason of every man who loves justice, and is willing to help secure it for the toiling masses of the nation. The farmers are the wealth producers of this country. They have by their industry made this country a country to be proud of. They have also by their indifference and their party allegiance allowed the greedy element to get control of our legislators until our politicians today are men to be ashamed of, and whose lives in any nation would be that nation's disgrace, because of their alliance with these pirates. The complaint of our people that our party members do not represent the views of their constituents, but work and vote only as party leaders dictate, is widespread and deep-seated; and the course pursued by our members proves conclusively that the complaint is well founded and true. It is mockery to assert that our members represent us. Both parties are in favor of protection that compels eight millions of people to pay tribute to less than three thousand manufacturers. Both parties agree to raise their own salaries and to pay huge subsidies to railways, and both ignore the people's demands for lower freight rates and lower tariff. And so long as the people are willing to allow these politicians to select their candidates, so long will they be plundered. They deserve to be, if they allow the party press to divide their votes, for the party press is owned and controlled by politicians and corporations, and the editors are hired to poison the minds of the people. But I wish to pay a tribute to the Winnipeg Tribune and the Grain Growers' Guide, the only papers in Canada who had the honesty and courage to stand by the interests of the people.

Now, there must be found a remedy for these undesirable conditions. Why do not the people unite for their own common good? It is the right of any set of men acting with honorable intentions to select their own candidate. Let them call a meeting in each constituency, choose a candidate, finance him, and on election day elect him. The wonder is that this was not done years ago, and that people have for so long accepted conditions that are humiliating to any citizen with British blood in his veins, who loves liberty and abhors paying tribute to any pirates of industry. I believe the people are at last aroused. They are calling meetings in several progress-

ive constituencies to consider placing an independent candidate in the field. I believe the day of reckoning is near, and the farmers of Canada are not going to allow a handful of men in Eastern cities to dictate to them how and where they shall sell their produce or buy their necessities. The Western men, at least, will not submit to be slaves. This movement for justice and cleaner politics should appeal to every class. For the farmer, laborer, tradesman and merchant stand on common ground. It should appeal especially to the clergy for they are engaged in public service. They are giving their entire lives for the betterment of the people. What better service could they do than to help the men who are doing the best they can to improve things? Look at the effect of our present conditions is having on our young men who are led to believe by the examples set by our captains of industry. So get together and elect members who are workers, and there will be fewer scandals of graft in the land. Let us be men, not dumb herded sheep, fleeced every fall. Let us take an active part in the affairs of our country.

FRANCIS KILTY.

Dauphin, Man.

### FOR THE GOOD OF THE ORDER

Editor, Guide:—The above subject in a recent issue of The Guide is well worth discussing openly. The farmers of the West have combined to bring forcibly before the powers that be at Ottawa, the need for improvement in the conditions existing between the consumers and farmers, and other matters of vital importance. The producer and consumer are in sympathy but the consumer is a comprehensive term for the general public. Hence all we can look for in that direction is the incorporation in furtherance of the aims of our association. To admit the general public to membership would be a mistake and would likely plunge us into the vortex of political scheming ere long. We must stand aloof from party politics if we are to promote the ends we have in view. Let our membership continue to be farmers and owners of farm lands. All others must be excluded, otherwise we court disaster and confusion. The general public are sufficiently intelligent to choose what cause they will support when an election takes place. What we have to see to is—that the policy of the Farmers' Associations is to give an uplift to the peoples' cause while seeking to advance their own.

JAS. H. PROCTOR.

Hillsley, Sask.

### H. B. R. CONTRACT LET

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—At today's meeting of the cabinet council, the contract for the construction of the first section of the Hudson's Bay Railway from The Pas to Thicket Portage, a distance of 185 miles, was awarded to J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg, whose tender amounted to a little less than \$3,000,000, and was well within the estimate of the probable cost, according to the government's survey. Mr. McArthur is prepared to start active construction work at once, and considerable progress will be made this fall. He has practically completed his contract for the section of the National Transcontinental from Superior Junction to Winnipeg, and has his equipment and men all ready to undertake the new contract. The balance of the road will be placed under contract next year.

### PAYMENT OF MEMBERS

London, Aug. 10.—A resolution to pay members of the House of Commons \$2,000 annually for their seats was carried by a vote of 256 to 159 tonight. The resolution was moved by Chancellor David Lloyd-George, who said that Great Britain was the only country in the world that did not pay members for their work in Parliament, which nowadays was so strenuous that the members had little time to attend to anything else. The Unionists opposed the payment plan on the ground that it would be a violation of the principle of gratuitous public service, as well as improper for members to vote themselves salaries. Arthur Hamilton Lee, Unionist, who moved the official Unionist amendment, argued that the effect of the chancellor's bill would be to keep out the best types, and fill Parliament with professional politicians. James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, denied that the measure would cause corruption, and said it would tend to help the tide of purity, such as is flowing in in American politics.

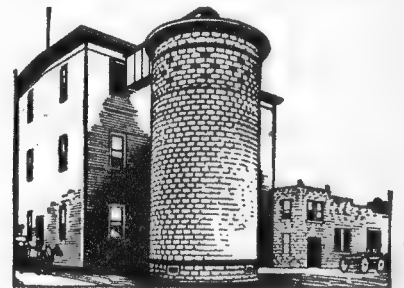
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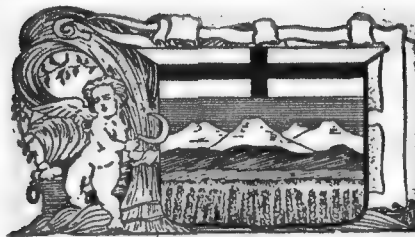
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# ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

### President:

James Bower - Red Deer

### Vice-President:

W. J. Tregillus - Calgary

### Secretary-Treasurer:

E. J. Fream - Calgary

### Directors at Large

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Quinsey, Noble.

### District Directors:

P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; George Long, Namsco; J. R. Pointer, Strom; E. Carswell, Penhold; M. E. Sly, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

## WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Tepee Lake Union will expend the surplus from the picnic in starting a library for the use of the members, and a committee has been appointed to secure prices and particulars of books which will be suitable for a start. The secretary was instructed to ascertain from the department of agriculture why the nominees for poundkeepers in this district have not yet been appointed. Reciprocity and the advisability of having a farmers' candidate also came in for a share of discussion. Crop prospects are good in this district and all are optimistic.

H. KING, Sec'y.

Earlie, Alta.

Kipp Union has been discussing the pound district question, and the conclusion arrived at is that it is advisable that steps should be taken to have the fees for maintenance increased. The fee of 15 cents per day, as set by the ordinance at present, is rarely sufficient for the maintenance of the animal, without the taking care of it. Especially is this so in Southern Alberta, where feed is scarce and high priced, while in other districts water is very hard to get and is probably hauled for a considerable distance. The fee should not be less than 25 cents per day for horses or cattle, and in fact all fees for maintenance should be at least doubled.

ED. A. DIXON, Sec'y.

Kipp, Alta.

Buckeye has joined the ranks of the U.F.A., a union under that name having been organized by Mr. G. P. Rowe, of Reid Hill, on August 2. The night chosen for the first meeting was a very bad one, and therefore the attendance was not large, but enough members were secured to enable a good start to be made, and the others will come in at the next meeting. The first officers elected are Charles Wooters, president, and Roy Walker, secretary-treasurer, both of Reid Hill.

Lavov Union is keeping busy, and at the last meeting a resolution was drafted expressing sympathy with the Vegreville Board of Trade in the action they are taking for the eradication of cut worms and gophers. The Vermilion Valley and Beaver Lake Agricultural Society, and the Vegreville U.F.A. are also working in this matter. The question of binder twine was brought up and practically settled. Our local dealers quoted excellent prices and it being considered right to support local industry, all local members have been written to in this matter. The following resolution on the barb wire nuisance was read and approved, and the secretary also read a paper on this question:

"That the sentiments contained in the paper read by the secretary be endorsed, and the following amendments added: That the tax on non-residents be made heavy enough to insure of sufficient revenue being raised to pay for all damage incurred by loose wire to stock, furthermore, that this tax be collected by the government in the same manner as ordinary school or local improvement taxes.

HUBERT MORTON, Sec'y.

Lavoy, Alta.

Aldersyde Union passed the following resolution at the last meeting:

"Whereas the provincial government intends to pass the Municipal Act; and whereas the government also intends every municipal improvement and other business of a local nature to be turned over to each individual municipality, therefore, in the opinion of this Union the secretary be instructed to write to Central and find out whether the government intends each municipality to build all bridges across large streams. If so, this Union objects, as some municipalities would have a great advantage over others, as some districts have no rivers and others a great number. For ex-

ample, our district is cut up by the Highwood river, Sheep river and the Bow river, all within a territory of twelve miles."

The binder twine committee reported that good prices had been secured, and their report was accepted.

E. H. WENGER, Sec'y.

Aldersyde, Alta.

Note—Although the government have not yet announced their intentions in regard to the Rural Municipalities Act, still it may be taken for granted that the work of building steel bridges could not come under the head of work of a local nature, and therefore it is hardly possible that the municipalities would have to assume this expense.—E.J.F.

At the last meeting of Brunetta Union it was decided that on account of pressure of business coming on the secretary, the union being an active one, the office should be split in two, one man being the recording secretary, and the other the financial secretary and treasurer. Mr. W. H. Smith, of Brunetta, was elected recording secretary, while the former secretary-treasurer was asked to continue his office as financial secretary and treasurer. It was decided that in the absence of one secretary at any of the meetings, his place should be taken by the other one. It was also decided to purchase binder twine from a local agent, a substantial reduction having been secured for members of the Union.

H. E. HALLWRIGHT, Sec'y.

Brunetta, Alta.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the farmers at Sullivan Lake was held on July 29, over thirty being present, when R. J. McMahon, president of Castor Union, presided. Mr. Stanfield, local organizer, was then called upon, and after listening to a very able address on some of the work done, and the rapid progress of the Association, it was unanimously decided to organize a local under the name of Sullivan Lake. It was suggested that Mr. McMahon be the first president, but he explained that he now held that position in the Castor branch, and he did not feel justified in withdrawing from same at the present time, but promised to attend and do all he could to help the new Union. Mr. E. Hunt was then elected president; B. Govers, vice-president, and Jesse H. Roberts, secretary-treasurer. There is every prospect of this being a large and active branch at a very early date.

JESSE H. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

Sullivan Lake, Alta.

A number of farmers in the vicinity of Sweet Valley intend to organize a new Union, as it is found that they have too far to go to attend the meetings of the branches to which they now belong. A school called Gold Coin has been erected in their neighborhood, and they will have a Union called after the school district at an early date.

HENRY J. ADAMS, Sec'y.

Sweet Valley, Alta.

A splendid and enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of the Strangmuir district, situated about fourteen miles southwest of Strathmore, was held on Saturday, August 5, the occasion being the starting off of the members in their work in the U.F.A. Several farmers had met together some time previous, and decided that a Union was necessary, and this meeting was the result. About twenty-five farmers were present, and besides this Mr. M. Eugene Sly, director for the Calgary district, and Mr. E. J. Fream, provincial secretary, were present. Addresses were given showing the work which has been undertaken by the Association, and every farmer present then joined the Association. The officers elected are: President, Mr. Bergquist; vice-president, G. B. Field; secretary-treasurer, W. J. McComb, of Strathmore. More will be heard of Strangmuir Union at an early date.

Rose Butte Union held a very successful picnic a few days ago, there being a good attendance at same. Unfortunately, however, the day was cool and stormy, and for that reason the people were compelled to leave for home rather early. The president and secretary, and several of the members spoke of the past, present and future work of the Union and of the local, and were listened to very attentively. We have saved considerable money by co-operating for our twine, and have just completed arrangements whereby we will make a saving of at least 10 per cent. in the purchase of the lumber we need.

EMIL H. HANN, Sec'y.

Monarch, Alta.

Since the last financial report received from Fertile Plains Union, forty-one applications for membership have been received, but Bow Island has been organized since that time, and some of our members have transferred to that Union as it is closer for them, and our membership is, therefore, now 111. There are two or three districts that could be organized not far remote from us, but it requires a little instruction and pushing to get things going. After harvest, possibly, it will be found that these can be organized. We would like to make a suggestion in regard to the hail insurance question. This seems to be a problem on which our unions will be bound to divide. It is hardly possible that a compulsory scheme would be popular east of Lethbridge and south to the boundary, for hailstorms in these territories have not proven very frequent nor severe. When the province is divided into municipalities, as it is expected will be done at the coming session of the legislature, then recommend that there be local option on the matter, to be decided annually by the ratepayers of the different municipalities early enough to have the hail insurance tax placed upon the tax lists if the vote is for such a plan.

W. S. HENRY, Sec'y.

Bow Island, Alta.

It will not be long now until the farmers of the Flowerdale district are added to the U.F.A. membership, for steps are being taken to complete the organization at a very early date. We are all enthusiastic, and will be heard from quite often once our Union is organized.

J. H. LENNOX.

Flowerdale, Alta.

Nevis Union is steadily growing, and good reports will be received at an early date, as the attendance is increasing, and the members are showing great interest in the work.

R. E. KERR, Sec'y.

Nevis, Alta.

Castor Union is doing good work in the co-operative business, and is now securing a carload of lumber, while the first car of twine has been disposed of and the orders are not all filled. The matter of building a farmers' elevator has also been taken up and the result will probably be the building of an elevator having a capacity of 50,000 bushels. There are several places around Castor where good unions could be organized and we hope to see an organizer in this district in the fall.

IRVINE PICKLES, Sec'y.

Castor, Alta.

At a recent meeting of the United Farmers of Berry Creek, which now has a membership of about fifty, it was decided to apply for admittance into the ranks of the U.F.A., and as soon as the regular supplies are received we hope to get started as a good strong union.

P. H. HOLZWORTH, Sec'y.

Berry Creek, Alta.

I have received the supplies sent out some time ago, and have been approach-

ing the farmers of this district on the subject of organizing for our mutual protection. I found chances to hand out the booklets and information sent me, and all are now longing for the time when we can take part in the grand movement. We fully conceive the need of a strong, vigorous movement here to cope with the big private interests, for we are blessed with everything but fairness from the sources that are busy farming the farmers. We are meekly accepting every act with out even a murmur, but we will be ready to join in the big movement just as soon as an organizer can get into our district.

CHRIS. THYGESSEN.

Alsask, Sask.

Blindman Union has reorganized, the following officers being elected at the last meeting: President, Jos. Barron; vice-president, P. H. Lowe; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Wigmore. It was decided also to enter upon an active campaign and induce all farmers in the district to join the Association.

E. A. WIGMORE, Sec'y.

Blackfalds, Alta.

## DIRECTORS' MEETING AT RED DEER

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at Red Deer on Tuesday, August 8, 1911, at two o'clock. Present: Jas. Bower, president, in the chair; J. Speakman, D. W. Warner, G. S. Long, P. S. Austin, J. R. Pointer, J. E. Ostrander, E. Carswell, directors, and E. J. Fream, secretary.

A committee consisting of the president, Messrs. Speakman and Warner and the secretary was appointed to work with the Vancouver committee on matters of common interest.

The matter of appointing delegates to the annual convention of the union of Alberta Municipalities to represent the U. F. A. was left in the hands of the executive committee.

The president explained what had been done in regard to the amendments to the Railway Act, and it was decided that this matter should be further considered at the next meeting of the executive committee.

The president stated that he had clearly considered the objections which had been raised to the amendments and could not think that they were unsurmountable.

The secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Lancaster and ask him why he considered the amendments as had been proposed would not be acceptable as good law.

The president read a letter which had been sent by him to the members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and answers received from members of the Council in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan were read. The secretary also presented for consideration a letter which had been received from Lloydminster and resolutions adopted by Stettler and Sundial Unions, all dealing with the political question.

## Favors Reciprocity

A general discussion of the whole situation then took place, and Mr. Warner then moved and Mr. Speakman seconded,

"In response to the many enquiries received from our members as to the stand the central body of the United Farmers of Alberta is going to take in the coming elections, we have carefully considered the situation and have decided that while Section Two of our Constitution forbids our Association taking part in political action, yet in view of the coming election being brought about by a direct issue raised by the organized farmers of Canada, namely, freer trade,



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we consider it is our bounden duty and the duty of every member of our Association to so use his vote that it will count in support of the issues we have raised. The time is too short for our Association to take any direct stand to nominate candidates and the danger of dividing the vote favorable to reciprocity is too great to take any risks and we therefore recommend that our members support the candidate, regardless of party affiliations, who will support the questions which must be the main issue in this election." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Speakman moved and Mr. Ostrander seconded:

"That while we should be glad to see farmers as candidates in any election we have to declare that at present no candidate shall be entitled to make the statement that he is the official candidate of the United Farmers of Alberta, and further, that no action shall be taken by the general secretary towards the calling of any political conventions for the nomination of candidates." Carried.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Pointer seconded, "That the president, vice-president and secretary be appointed a committee to revise the constitution and to submit any amendments which may be thought necessary to the unions within the time mentioned in the constitution, so that the matter can be dealt with at the next annual convention." Carried.

### Convention at Red Deer

The place for holding the next convention was then considered, and after considerable discussion as to the suitability of several places,

Mr. Pointer moved and Mr. Ostrander seconded, "That the next annual convention be held at Red Deer, provided that sufficient accommodation can be guaranteed for the delegates, otherwise that the convention be held at Edmonton." Carried.

The president, Mr. Warner and Mr. Carswell were appointed as a committee to arrange for accommodation and to report to the secretary not later than September 1 next as to the amount secured, so that the notice of convention can be sent to the unions.

Mr. Warner moved and Mr. Carswell seconded, "That the dates of the next annual convention of this Association be Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 16, 17 and 18, 1912." Carried.

The president was authorized to go into the recommendations of the live stock commissioner regarding the shipment of live stock and to approve if found satisfactory.

The president and secretary were appointed a committee to represent the Association before the Railway Commission at the sittings in Calgary.

Mr. Pointer moved and Mr. Long seconded, "That in the opinion of this Association it is desirable that all farm lands in Alberta situate in school districts, whether in rural, village or town districts, should be assessed on a uniform basis, preferably on the straight acreage plan such as is now in force in the present rural school districts of the province." Carried.

### IS THIS A SQUARE DEAL?

In March, 1910, a member of the U.F.A. had a horse killed upon the railway. He tried until October to secure a settlement with the company, and was unsuccessful, and then took action in the courts, with the result that judgment was reserved. However, in January, 1911, judgment was finally given in favor of the farmer. The company appealed, and the case was heard before the full court in March last, the farmer again being successful. The company, however, failed to pay the claim, although repeatedly applied to, so that at last the farmers' solicitors applied for a receiving order against them. The amount was then paid, though it is understood that the company is standing out against paying the cost of the application for a receiving order.

The suit was taken out in the small debt court, as this was a cheaper medium, though it was understood that sufficient costs were not allowed to cover solicitors' fees. The instructions given were to sue for \$100 damages as value of the horse, and interest at the rate of 8 per cent. The solicitors promised to look after the interest, but have not done so, with the result that they have paid over to the farmer as the result of the \$100 collected, the sum of \$75, the other \$25 being used up in costs. The animal was killed eighteen months before the claim was settled, which at 8 per cent interest would mean \$12.

This really looks that, although the court upheld the contention of the farmer, and allowed him the damages asked for, still to collect the amount of damages assessed means a loss of \$37, including the interest, to say nothing of loss of time and other expenses.

Is it any wonder that with this uncertainty to face so many farmers will not take legal action against the railway companies, and that the latter will not come to terms. Then look also at the injustice to the man who has suffered the loss. He might have been dependent on the horse killed for putting in his crop, and would not have the means of buying another at that time, except possibly by borrowing and paying interest on same. Is this a square deal? Surely it is time an easier and cheaper method of collecting from railway companies was found.

### THE BARB WIRE NUISANCE

Abandoned homesteads, or homesteads sold, fall into the hands of speculators, or if homesteaders leave them they practically become speculators, as they are waiting for the rise in land values in order to dispose of their land. The residents who remain increase the value of these lands at their expense and their stock have to suffer, while those who have removed away get off free.

In England, Lloyd George's budget puts a tax on the unearned increment, the owner of the property doing nothing other people resident in the locality, the owner of the property doing nothing to enhance or increase the value of the neighborhood, but profiting by the work of the residents. Why should we not have a similar tax put upon the speculators whose lands are being made more valuable by those who are residing upon and improving their own lands? It is exactly a similar case.

One of the troubles the abandoned homesteads bring along in their wake is that of the barbed wire nuisance, not to use a stronger term. The cause of this loose wire can be traced principally to prairie fires, and to natural decay of the posts. There is no need to dwell on the number of stock cut by this wire, and the consequent loss in revenue to the province through damaged horses being exported, and by rea-

son of their blemishes not bringing as much money as the sound ones. Damaged mares are not so bad, as they can be kept for breeding purposes, but damaged geldings are often useless. If a tax of one cent per acre was placed on all land held by non-residents, a fund could be secured which would provide a remedy for this nuisance, either by the government putting an inspector into each district, who would report all bad fences to the department of agriculture, or better still, have all cases reported to the local Union of the U.F.A. They could then notify the government, and save the expense of an inspector, and the fund could be used in paying compensation for damaged stock. The government could notify the owner of the bad fence and give him a stated time, say two months, in which to either repair or remove his fence, failing which he would be fined in a civil court and an order issued to repair or remove his fence. A procedure such as this is no doubt constitutional, and we should agitate with our local members of the legislature and also get the Central Association of the U.F.A. to take the subject up. If measures of this kind were adopted it would no doubt be possible to get such a huge agitation started that the government would be compelled to adopt measures to remedy this nuisance.

HUBERT MORTON.

Lavoy, Alta.

### Thresher's Account Book

This book provides for a record of the hours every man in the threshing gang works, as well as the expense of running the outfit, so that at the end of each week the owner can ascertain at a glance how much he has made. The book also contains perforated account sheets, which the thresherman tears out and gives to the farmer as soon as the stand is finished. There is also a laborer's ledger, where petty accounts are entered. The book is the most convenient on the market. Price, \$1.00, postpaid. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



# Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

*Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell*

## Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

### FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

**FOR SALE—(BARGAIN) LUMB BROS.** farm; 654 acres, registered wheat, oats and barley grown for years. First and second prizes two consecutive years in Manitoba seed grain competition; first and second in the three-year competition; second in the municipal "Good Farming" competition. Fenced all round and pasture sub-division. Eight-roomed house, furnace heated; fuel supply unlimited; inexhaustible well; Badger river through pasture; alfalfa proven successful; 160 acres under cultivation. Price \$11,000. Apply Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Man.

**GOOD HALF SECTION AND CROP FOR** sale in the famous Swarthmore district; 280 acres wheat, 80 acres oats, balance pasture, roots, garden; seven-roomed frame house, portable granaries, good water; half-mile from church, store, post office. English-speaking community. Price ten thousand; good terms. Apply Walter J. Armitage, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

**FOR SALE—BY OWNER ON CROP OR** other payments to responsible party the "Gurnon Farm," containing 320 acres, four miles from Melita. One of the best farms in a good district. Practically all under cultivation. No noxious weeds. Good well, buildings, etc. Apply Ward Hollands, 128 Langside St., Winnipeg.

**WE CAN SELL YOUR FARM—WE HAVE** inquiries daily from farmers wishing to locate in Western Canada. We are also in touch with a good class of investors. Send full particulars and we will get quick results.—Western Investment & Trading Co., 179 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

**FOR SALE—HALF SECTION IN THE** famous Park district, 280 acres in wheat. Good houses and stables on both quarter sections. Plenty of good water; 9 miles from Langham, 17 miles from Saskatoon.—Apply to J. McNulty, Langham, Sask.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS** PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

### FARMS FOR SALE

**160 ACRES IN THE FAMOUS CUT KNIFE** district; all broken; 50 acres summer-fallowed; 110 acres crop; two granaries, stable and house, all frame; good cellar; splendid well. For sale cheap, if sold at once.—George B. Weller, Swarthmore, Sask. 50-6

**SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNI-**ties; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted.—H. Butcher, Punnichy, Sask.

**SNAP IN SASKATCHEWAN—UNIMPROV-**ed section; personally selected for steam plow; one-quarter mile from station; \$25.00 an acre; one-quarter cash, balance easy terms.—L. A. Fish, Cloquet, Minn. 52-4

**QUARTER SECTION—100 ACRES UNDER** cultivation, stone house, granary, hay, water, shelter, half section if desired. Purchaser's inspection expenses returned.—Geo. Murrell, Binscarth, Man. 52-6

### SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

**OATS WANTED—WE ARE ALWAYS** ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, ship it to us at Winnipeg. Correspondence to us, Wilton, Goodman & Co. 234-236-238 King St. Phones, Garry 4536 and Garry 2011.

**OATS—I HAVE EXCELLENT OATS FOR** Western Shipment, 31 and 32 cents on cars.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 46-9

### SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

**WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM** Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

**SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR** sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

### HORSES, CATTLE, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

**SHEEP—WANTED ONE HUNDRED GOOD** young ewes on shares to pasture for three years. State terms.—W. Brazil, Nakamun, Alta. 2-4

### FLOWING WANTED

**WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING.** Have eight furrow Cocksbutt engine gang.—Murdy McKenzie, Wellwood, Man. 42-11

### POULTRY AND EGGS

**PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—**Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs, \$1.50; birds have free range.—Oecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—**Two dollars per setting of eight.—D. J. N. MacLeod, Young, Sask.

**O. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.**—B.P. Rocks and S.O.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

**ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD** Langstroth hives. Eight dollars each; October delivery. Also three pens of Rhode Island Reds hens for sale cheap. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 1-10

**WANTED—TENDERS FOR FOUR CARS** stove coal, f.o.b. Adanac, Sask., C.P.R. For particulars write Swarthmore G. G. A. Walter J. Armitage, Sec.-Treas., Swarthmore, Sask. 2-4

**FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSO-**ciations. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine, f.o.b. Roche Perce, \$2.35 per ton. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 8-3

**WANTED—ONE OR MORE CARLOADS OF** wood, tamarac and jack-pine preferred. Write, giving description and price.—Wm. E. Ronald, Box 108, Delisle, Sask. 3-5

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEACHER,** with second-class certificate for Wilson River School District, No. 688, situated 8 miles from Dauphin, on C.N.R. Salary, \$600 per year. Commence August 15th. Ben Boughen, Sec.-Treas. 2-4

**WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR** more interested in business education. Useful premium in return.—James' Expert Business College, 160 Princess, Winnipeg.

### NOTICE OF MEETING

**LAUREL GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION** meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—O. Jay, Sec.-Treasurer.

# SCRIP

We buy and sell at market prices. Write or wire for quotations. Canada Loan & Realty Co., McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.



### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.  
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

### DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

### VETO BILL PASSED

London, Aug. 10.—Premier Asquith's government tonight enforced its will upon the peerage by the narrow vote of 131 to 114. By this vote the House of Lords decided to accept what the Liberals contend is the will of the people, and adopted Viscount Morley's motion not to insist on the Lords' amendments to the Parliament bill. The bill practically limits the power of the House of Lords to a two years' suspensory veto, and vastly increases the prerogatives of the House of Commons. The great constitutional struggle, which began when the House of Lords nearly two years ago re-enacted the budget of David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, is ended, for a time at least, and with the greatest change to Great Britain's working constitution since the passage of the reform bill. The process of voting consumed nearly an hour, and the result trembled in the balance until the last moment. The "Die-Hards" mustered greater strength than was anticipated and the government owes its victory to the votes of between twenty and thirty Conservatives who threw in their lot with the Liberals to save their own caste from loss of prestige, and the king from the necessity of exercising the royal prerogative for the creation of a large number of new peers, from which everyone believes he was extremely anxious to be saved.

The archbishops of Canterbury and York and nine bishops also lined up with the government. The bishops of Bangor and Worcester went with the Halsburyites, the "Last Ditchers." The highest ranks of the nobility furnished the fewest supporters of the government. The dukes of Norfolk, Leeds, Marlborough, New-

castle, Northumberland, Somerset and Westminster voted with the opposition, while the other dukes abstained from voting. "Drinking the hemlock" has become an historic phrase in past months, and the gathering in the ancient chamber tonight to witness this memorable humiliation was worthy of the occasion. Peersesses, ambassadors and commoners packed the galleries. The benches, aisles and floors were crowded. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Lee, in speaking in the House of Commons today, said this would be a black day in England's history if the House of Lords accepted the veto bill, and the House of Commons cut adrift from the traditions of centuries to bestow salaries upon its members. Apparently some of the peers were in full accord with this description for the occasion. Lords frequently forgot the oppressive dignity which customarily marks the progress of the upper chamber, and fought for a hearing. The Earl of Halsbury once went so far as to make a motion that one of his supporters be heard

in preference to one peer who favored the government.

When the voting began, Lord Lansdowne withdrew to a position behind the throne, but his followers watched the issue eagerly. The bishops on both sides walked through the tellers first. A thrill of excitement marked the appearance of each notable, but none was greater than when Lord Rosebery appeared as a supporter of the government. As soon as the result was known, several members of the House of Commons rushed from the galleries and into their own chamber and whispered the news to the members. A great cheer followed the announcement of the government victory. The question of the hour is what effect tonight's decision will have upon the future fortunes of the Conservative party. Viscount Morley's definite announcement that enough peers would be created permanently to swamp the upper house if the government did not prevail apparently swayed a few waverers and decided the issue.

### NATURAL RESOURCES

Hon. Arthur L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, who arrived in Winnipeg August 10, from the East, stated that the principle has been recognized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the three Prairie Provinces are entitled to their natural resources the same as the other provinces of the Dominion, with the single exception of land, fairly fit for homesteading without the expenditure of money, which land must be retained by the Dominion for free homesteads in compliance with its immigration policy and promises. The only question of principle left unsettled is how much, if any, of the revenue now allowed the provinces in lieu of lands should be cut off, and this will be discussed at a conference to be held between the members of the Dominion cabinet and the provincial premiers. This settlement will give to the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan all mines, minerals, mineral land and royalties, all lumber and timber land, swamp lands, grazing land, all land requiring irrigation and all water and water power covered by the Irrigation Act. Sir Wilfrid stated, in his conferences with Mr. Sifton and Mr. Scott, that copies of his formal letter and all correspondence on the subject would be sent at once to the premiers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and he was desirous of dealing with all on the same basis. The foregoing arrangement was reached at the last of a number of conferences between Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. Arthur Sifton, premier of Alberta, and Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, which took place during the four days Mr. Sifton remained in Ottawa.

One way to improve land rapidly is to pasture hogs upon it.

## The Curse of Protection

The readers of The Guide are becoming deep students of economic questions, and are particularly interested in the tariff questions. The two best books on the subject are written by Edward Porritt.

**Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, \$1.50**

**The Revolt Against the New Feudalism, \$0.45**

The books will be sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price. Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



# Read Them!

They Will SAVE You Money

## Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

**OLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.**—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions. Any of these would pay keep and interest the first year, and mature into twice their present value. A fine lot of March and April pigs. Eggs \$1.50 per setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.—Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O.

**BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE.**—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam, and in our opinion, good enough for the big shows. If your show herd is not complete, write or come out and see him. He should make his price in prizes.—Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

**POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM.** Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W.H. English, Harding, Man.

**14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14 — ORDERS** taken for Olydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. Apply to J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

**IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA** weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables, Fort Rouge. Write 618 Rosser Avenue, Winnipeg.

**TWENTY-FIVE BERKSHIRE PIGS—SIX** dollars and upwards. Ten Shorthorn females. All registered. Also four farms. Correspondence asked.—W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man.

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

**A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE** bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale.—Sunshine Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

**BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS — HEED** headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds butter in 7 days.—Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE —** Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

**D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER** of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

**WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-** tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

**BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK. —** Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

**THOS. SANDERSON EVERGREEN FARM,** Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes, for sale. 1—18

**F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-** er Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

**ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG** stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

**JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, GLAD-** stone, Man.

**BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS —** Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

**WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS**  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

**TO KILL GRASSHOPPERS**  
Many specimens of the grasshoppers which have been doing much damage in the southern part of the province have been sent in to the agricultural college for examination. Prof. Brodrick states that the visitors are a fairly common species, known as the melanoplus bivittatus. Several hundred acres were eaten by them, but on the whole the grasshoppers have done much less harm than the gophers. Professor Brodrick gives a prescription for fighting the grasshoppers. To prepare the mixture take 100 lbs. of horse droppings, preferably fresh, two pounds of salt, one pound of paris green, or an equal quantity of white arsenic, or else three pounds of arsenic of lead. One and a half bushels of horse manure, by measure, is about right, if it is inconvenient to weigh the material. Use only the droppings free from the straw and litter. Stir the poison into a gallon or so of water, and then with a fork, hoe, or other suitable utensil, mix all the ingredients together in a barrel, gradually adding a pailful of water as the mixing proceeds. Water should not be added in sufficient quantity to cause dripping when the mass is loaded. The salt may be dissolved in the water before it is added. A large shovelful is used for every three or four square rods, being placed in heaps of a shovelful each, about two rods apart each way. If it is wished to intercept the migrations of the grasshoppers, into a special field, protection is secured by putting shovelfuls of the mixture a rod apart around the borders of the field. The remedy is most effective if it is used in early summer, but is of considerable value later in the season for the half grown and adult insects.

**FAVOR SINGLE TAX**  
"Taxation on land values only, as they have it in Vancouver, as they have it in Edmonton and as they now have it in Regina," is the goal toward which a number of members of the Winnipeg city council are working at the present time, and according to an informal discussion that took place August 10 at the city hall when the committee on legislation met, there will be a definite move in this direction early next year. Aldermen

## CORRUGATED PORTABLE GRANARIES

**Fire, Lightning  
and Storm Proof.**

**Protect the grain—ab-**  
**solutely vermin proof.**

Write for particulars—  
THE  
**Metallic Roofing Co.**  
LIMITED  
MANUFACTURERS  
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

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Western Canada Factory:  
797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG  
Agents wanted in some sections

Frank Adams, Shore, Douglas, Willoughby and others spoke enthusiastically in favor of the single tax.

**DON'T WAIT**

No man is born into the world whose work is not born with him; there is always work,  
And tools to work withal, for those who will;  
And blessed are the horny hands of toil;  
The busy world shoves angrily aside  
The man who stands with arms akimbo set  
Until occasion tells him what to do;  
And he who waits to have his task marked  
out,  
Shall die and leave his errand unfulfilled.  
James Russell Lowell

## Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

### MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

### RHUBARB AND STRAWBERRIES

K.N.—Tell me how to raise rhubarb, and how often should I transplant them.

Plase tell me how to raise strawberries, and how and when to transplant them.

Will some subscriber with experience please give the desired information.

### RECIPROCITY STATISTICS

H.L.M., Deloraine, Man.—(1) The following is the wheat production and exportation from the United States for the past ten years:

Years	Total Produced	Wheat Exported
1901 ..	522,229,605	132,060,667
1902 ..	748,460,218	154,856,102
1903 ..	670,063,008	114,181,480
1904 ..	637,821,833	44,230,169
1905 ..	552,399,517	41,394,402
1906 ..	692,979,489	34,973,291
1907 ..	735,260,970	76,569,423
1908 ..	634,087,000	100,371,057
1909 ..	664,602,000	66,023,244
1910 ..	727,189,000	

(2) In 1909, Canada produced 3,802,000 bushels of flax of which 1,774,096 was exported to United States, and 1,022,111 was exported to Great Britain and 934 bushels to France.

(3) The poultry business is not well organized. It should be very profitable in Western Canada.

(4) Cheese is worth more in the American market than in the Canadian.

(5) Beef is higher in Chicago than in Winnipeg.

(6) At the present time hog prices in Winnipeg are above Chicago.

Clover and skim milk are almost indispensable in the ration of the growing pig.



## A Prize Contest

open to the  
farmers of Canada

### \$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers



**READ** the conditions of the Prize Contest we are conducting for the farmers of Canada. \$400.00 in prizes will be awarded to each Province. These prizes will be divided into four groups, consisting of:

**PRIZE "A"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of barrels of "CANADA" Cement. **PRIZE "B"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement for the greatest number of purposes. **PRIZE "C"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with the photograph showing the best of any kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. **PRIZE "D"**—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work (shown by photograph sent in) was done.

Every farmer in Canada is eligible. Therefore, do not be deterred from entering by any feeling that





you would have little chance against your neighbor. For remember, Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever upon the quantity of cement used.

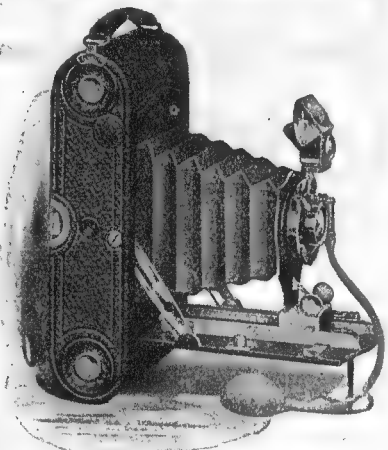
As a matter of fact, your success in this contest will depend to a great extent on your careful reading of our 160-page book, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." In this book—sent free on request to any farmer, full instructions are given as to the uses of concrete, and plans for every kind of farm buildings and farm utility. You'll see the need of this book, whether you are going to try for a prize or not. If you have not got your copy yet, write for it to-night. Simply cut off the attached coupon—or a postcard will do—sign your name and address thereto and mail it to-night.

Please send Circular and Book to  
Name.....  
Address.....

**Canada Cement Company, Limited**  
MONTREAL



# Kodaks



Headquarters for Everything Photographic  
Write for our Illustrated Catalogue

**Steele Mitchell, Limited**  
213 Rupert Ave., WINNIPEG, Man.

## BAGPIPES

The Scotchman's  
music house in  
CANADA.

Largest Bagpipe  
dealers in all  
AMERICA.

Lawrie Pipes \$30  
up. Catalogue Free

**C.W. LINDSAY LIMITED**  
OTTAWA, ONT.



## Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The  
Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally  
located. Good meals, and warm, com-  
fortable rooms.

Rate - \$2.00 a day

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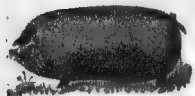
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One Hundred Pigs  
for sale from such sows  
as Saskatchewan  
Queen, Jolly Queen  
and Queen Ariadina,  
and by such sires as

Scott's Lad and King Orion. The leading breed  
on the North American Continent. Prices right.

**J. M. STOWE, DAVIDSON, SASK.**

# Paper Bag Cookery

The notion of paper bag cookery seems to have been received thus far chiefly as a good joke. There is something essentially humorous about the paper bag itself. It is so cheap, so plebeian, so associated with peanuts, tourists and suburban trains that the very word prepares one to smile. The empty paper bag and the emptier comic supplement are the two most conspicuous features in the suburban landscape except the billboards that advertise articles which may be taken home in paper bags. Nor are reforms in cookery taken with the seriousness that is their due—the public simply smiled at the eloquence with which the late Edward Atkinson pressed the claims of his system for making cheap cuts of meat edible. Nevertheless, it half of what is being said of the invention of M. Soyer is true, the paper bag, hitherto a trivial convenience, at once assumes first rate economic importance, and civilization takes a long stride toward the millennium. There would be nothing humorous about an invention that revolutionized the making of cloth or shoes or pig-iron, yet there are few industries that compare in magnitude or importance with the industry of cooking. Multiply the families in the world by the number of daily meals and one gets some notion of the economic significance that the paper bag promises to assume; billions in it, Col. Mulberry Sellers would quite rightly have said.

### Many Obstacles Faced

But it was from the gastronomic, rather than the economic, side that the problem was attacked by the famous culinary expert, Nicholas Soyer, late chef of Brook's Club in London. He was seeking for an envelope which should retain the juices and savor of the food, and hit upon paper as having the right constituency, while the paper bag offered the most convenient form for his experiments. His failures were many. Sometimes the bag burst, with disastrous consequences. When, by filling it properly, without too much liquid, putting it on a grating instead of the oven floor, and regulating the temperature, he succeeded in using a paper bag for a cooking utensil, a fresh difficulty appeared; the food tasted of paper. This was the drawback, by the way, to the pioneer fashion of cooking eggs by breaking them on a bit of brown paper which Edward Eggleston describes in one of his novels and which may be regarded as a humble ancestor of Soyerism. The Mississippi Valley pioneers did not mind; the chef of Brook's did, and with scientific zeal he set himself to find a paper bag that would not communicate an extraneous flavor to the food. The search was long, but it was rewarded by success. Glazed paper will not do; the material must be pure, aseptic and grease proof. The bag is at present the obstacle to immediate general adoption of paper bag cookery; the familiar paper bag of commerce will not serve. Yet it does not appear that a patent process is required—it is simply a question of putting on the market a bag of the proper kind of paper, and paper men will no doubt be prompt to meet the demand as it develops. The London Chronicle, it may be noted, after sending a reporter to investigate M. Soyer's claims, arranged with a manufacturer to have bags made of the quality required. Some notion of the popular interest taken may be had from the fact that the Chronicle's offer to send a free sample brought 20,000 letters to the office in two days. Evidently the public needs no argument as to the merits of an invention that does what is claimed for paper bag cookery.

### A Practical Test

Perhaps the simplest way to indicate its possibilities is to tell what M. Soyer did for a test in the office of a London newspaper with no dishes, no equipment of any kind, except an old gas stove. Amid the hurly-burly of midnight in a newspaper office, jostled by editors, proofreaders and printers, he cooked in 45 minutes a kidney stew, salmon, turbot, bacon and eggs, sausages, chops and peas, 10 dishes in all, which by the old method would have required 15 saucepans and a frying pan, and would have involved two hours' hard work. Is it too much, then, to call Soyerism a revolution in the art of cookery? The most obvious advantage, of course, is that when the meal is cooked there are no pots or pans

to wash; one simply puts the paper bags in the fire. The kitchen, naturally, will have a very different aspect; aluminum and agate ware, equally with the burnished copper, which was the pride of the old-time housewife, will be replaced by a drawer full of paper bags of assorted sizes. Nothing is left for the emancipation of the household drudge, now that the vacuum cleaner has come in, but the adoption of paper dishes and cups for the table, and that is a matter of fashion; it will come whenever it is wanted badly enough.

### Attracts the Housewife

But aside from the saving in kitchen utensils and the care of them, M. Soyer promises an equal saving in the time and ease with which cooking can be done. Here are some carefully prepared schedules: Seven pounds of fish, 50 minutes; three pounds of fish, 30 minutes; one pound of fish, 18 minutes; 18 pounds of beef, 2 1/4 hours; nine pounds of beef, 1 1/4 hours; three pounds of beef, 45 minutes; eight pounds of leg mutton, 1 1/2 hours; sausage, eight minutes; large chickens, 40 minutes; spring chicken, 25 minutes; old chicken, one hour; stew for six persons, 40 minutes; potatoes, 30 minutes; peas, 25 minutes. Milk puddings have to be put in a dish within the paper bag, but there is a saving of 10 minutes as compared with the old way. Yet it is not the actual saving in the time of cooking that matters so much as the promised saving in work, attention and worry. One simply heats the oven to exactly 170 degrees Fahrenheit, and sets the food in its bag on the grid. Then, if it is a gas stove, the flame is turned down, and the oven does the rest.

### Delicate Work

Precisely at the appointed time the bag is opened and discloses the food cooked, so all agree who have tasted the product, to perfection. To open the bag prematurely would be fatal, but if there is doubt the contents may be tested with a fork—slight punctures do not matter. The mouth of the bag is folded over two or three times and secured with a couple of ordinary metal clips, a simple matter that takes but a moment. This envelope not only retains the juices, eliminating a waste which in roast meats amounts to a fourth and improving the flavor beyond any cooking hitherto known, but it retains the odor so that several dishes of different kinds may be cooked in the oven at once, without interference. So sensitive is the new method that flavors like mint must be introduced with great care; one leaf of mint is as potent as three by the ordinary method. Almost anything may be cooked in a bag, even a stew, and M. Soyer gives a receipt for the one with which he delighted the London newspaper editors:—

Take four pounds of neck of mutton. Cut up in small chops. Trim off all fat. Put in a dish. Chop up finely two large onions and place on meat with one tablespoonful of flour. Salt and pepper to taste. Color if preferred. Cut a few potatoes in two. A little sweet herbs tied up (one bay leaf, a sprig of thyme, and a little parsley). Two or three tomatoes and a few green peas, if handy. Add a tumblerful of cold water. Mix up and empty into strong paper bag. Seal up. Put on wire grid. Leave in moderate oven 35 to 40 minutes. It will then be ready to dish.

A gas stove is best, and will heat the oven to the required temperature in from six to eight minutes, but any stove with an oven that heats well will serve. The saving in food is estimated at 25 per cent., the saving in fuel at 40 per cent. He is a benefactor, said a great king of M. Soyer's nation, who makes two blades of wheat grow where one grew before; what then shall be said of M. Soyer? We shall all hope that it is half as good as it sounds.

### A WORD OF WARNING

As an effort is being made by some of our politicians to scatter seeds of dissension in the ranks of the Union farmers and divide them against themselves, thereby defeating their own interests, a timely word of warning from one who has learned from experience that such is only a trick of the politicians, cannot fall amiss. They are endeavoring to force us to believe that our leaders in the organization have sold us for an

## A New or Kendall's Horse Spavin Cure?

Save the difference between the cost of a good horse and \$1.00—the cost of a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. You can cure a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness, with it, like thousands have done. Read these letters—they will prove that Kendall's is

### The One Safe, Reliable Cure.

Cassel, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1910.  
Please send me your Treatise on the Horse. I have been using your Spavin Cure for a number of years with good success, having during that time cured a Spavin on a valuable horse and have also treated bruises, swellings, etc., effectively.  
Christian Bender  
W. W. Brown, Content, Alta., writes: July 18th, 1910  
"I have used your Spavin Cure for years, and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle, and Splints and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied."

No need to worry about your horse if you have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure on hand for emergency. Get a bottle from your druggist at once. Don't take a substitute. The great book, "Treatise on the Horse," free, of druggists, or write to  
59A  
**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

accrue wholly beneficial to themselves, and as several hundred new members have been added to the organization during the past year who do not thoroughly understand the principles of farmers' organizations, and the ultimate good they are destined to accomplish for all industrial classes, such a turning of things upside down readily finds acceptance with them and accomplishes the results for which they are intended, viz., to dissolve our Union and prejudice us against our own interests.

Some such seeds, we learn, have been sown by some of our members of Parliament, and while we would fain question their honor, it bears some evidence on its face as being done for ulterior motives. The united demands of the farmers for the tariff reduction has been shied from as a toad would from a snake swimming down stream, and they may be responsible for the names and addresses of some of our members who are receiving literature purporting to teach cheaper prices on the product of the factory under the protective tariff system than of a lowering of duties or free trade. These pamphlets bear evidence of being issued from the Manufacturers' Association, and if they contain a single allotment of truth, surely the producers of them are philanthropists of a prehistoric age and spring as a sport from the root of a vine of very ancient origin; for if free trade or a lowering of duties would enhance the prices on articles of manufacture, then why are the combines in these trades so bitterly opposing it?

Some of the speakers have stated that they oppose reciprocity on national grounds, and that the best way to keep the big trusts of the States out of Canada is to build a tariff wall against them. We believe these speakers are sincere and intensely patriotic, and, believing as they do, that freer trade relations would endanger our nationhood, we would like to know if there is a limit to the protective policy their patriotism might lead them to establish, and how high they would build the wall to keep these trusts from jumping over. At the present rate a number of them have climbed over and securely monopolized trade in this country and a number of others here under its protecting influence have become strong enough to jump anything.

We beg of our brother farmers not to be deceived by scurrilous reports concerning our leaders. No society was ever inaugurated for the bettering of the agricultural classes in better style than ours, and none have had better or grander men at its head. They seek no further in politics than to sever you from blindly following party, that you may, by quiet thought and reasoning, consider issues upon their face value, discern their virtues and cast your votes with a clear understanding of the measures you seek to obtain.

A SUNDIAL FARMER.



## Reciprocity

Continued from Page 9

Canadian agriculture was represented. Liberals and Conservatives, Westerners and Easterners, sat side-by-side in the convention, spoke from the same platform, and there was not the slightest discord in the views expressed or the sentiments endorsed. As the convention proceeded, one thing became clear,—there was absolutely no difference of opinion among the farmers there assembled as to the necessity of tariff relief, or the direction it should assume. Their eyes were open to the fact that the protective tariff had long outgrown any usefulness it ever had as an encouragement to Canadian industry,—that it had been merely an instrument of extortion in the hands of the trusts and combines which were everywhere rife among Canadian manufacturers, who were using it to crush out competition, to restrict business, and to exact unfair prices for their wares. And the farmers demanded relief from these burdens, in no uncertain tones. Incidentally, in view of the offer of better trade relations with the United States, they demanded that some effort should be made to give them free access to a market which experience had taught them was of such great value. This, however, was not the main issue involved. The keynote of the great convention was the demand for relief from the burden of the protective system.

### Farmers' Delegation Talk

On December 16 they presented their demands to the government and to Parliament. The House of Commons was packed, galleries and floor, with a dense mass of farmers, who had come there at great personal sacrifice and who were deadly in earnest and determined not to be put off. Yet there was no heat, no disorder. As speaker after speaker presented the farmers' case and backed it up with the unanswerable logic of facts, there was absolute silence. Only the roar of applause as each finished showed that that great assembly was behind every word uttered, clear in the consciousness of the righteousness of their demands, and determined, for once, to make themselves felt.

After the presentation to the government of some purely Western questions, the delegation came to the tariff question—the great question which had brought it together. On this question the following memorial, which had been thoroughly discussed and unanimously adopted by the convention of the day before, was presented by the president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture:

### The Request Made

The Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the Members of the Cabinet:—

Gentlemen—This delegation, representative of the agricultural interests of Canada, desire to approach you upon the question of the bearing of the Canadian customs tariff.

We come asking no favors at your hands. We bear with us no feeling of antipathy towards any other line of industrial life. We welcome within the limits of Canada's broad domain, every legitimate form of industrial enterprise, but, in view of the fact that the further progress and development of the agricultural industry is of such vital importance to the general welfare of the state, that all other Canadian industries are so dependent upon its success, that its constant condition forms the great barometer of trade, we consider its operations should be no longer hampered by tariff restrictions.

And in view of the favorable approaches already made through President Taft and the American government looking towards more friendly trade relations between Canada and the United States this memorial takes form as follows:—

1. That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, cement, fish and lumber.

2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by hard and fast requirements of a treaty.

3. We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever they may be; and whatever trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain.

4. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years.

5. That the farmers of this country are willing to face direct taxation in such form as may be advisable to make up the revenue required under new tariff conditions.

Believing that the greatest misfortune which can befall any country, is to have its people huddled together in great centres of population, and that the bearing of the present customs tariff has the tendency to encourage that condition, and realizing also, that in view of the constant movement of our people away from the farms, the greatest problem which presents itself to Canadian people today, is the problem of retaining our people on the soil, we come doubly assured of the justice of our petition.

Trusting this memorial may meet your favorable consideration, and that the substance of its prayer be granted with all reasonable despatch.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE,  
D. W. McCuaig, President.  
E. C. Drury, Secretary.

### Its Reasonableness

To all who look fairly into the matter of the foregoing memorial, two things must be evident,—first, its reasonableness, and second, its broadly national spirit. These are not the demands of a set of theorists or irresponsible cranks "crying for the moon," as a protectionist paper described them. Neither are they the demands of a selfish class interest. Rather, they are the reasonable demands of reasonable men, who have carefully considered every side of the question, who ask no more than justice, and who consider the broad interests of their country, as well as the interests of their own particular class. Tariff relief was demanded, but the direction in which it was asked showed that every side of the question had been considered. The great objection urged by the protected manufacturers against freer trade has always been this,—that it would bring them into unfair competition with the manufacturers of other protected countries, who, safe in their own markets, could "dump" their goods into Canada. But the farmers did not ask that the manufacturers should be subjected to these unfair conditions. Relief was desired by the gradual extension of the British preference, until a condition of free trade with the Motherland should be reached. There was nothing unfair to our manufacturers in this. Surely, after thirty years of protection it was reasonable to ask them to compete on equal terms with the manufacturers of free trade England, who never have been accused of "dumping." Further, the demands of the farmers, instead of weakening the bonds of empire, would afford the closest possible tie between Canada and the Motherland, and the feeling of affection and loyalty to Britain was a very real thing with them. At the convention of the day before they had rejected unanimously, and with a ringing cheer, the idea that the food of the British workman should be taxed to give a preference to Canadian food-stuffs in the British market. They were not disruptionists, but loyal British citizens. Their demands for reciprocity with the United States also show the same careful consideration of conditions and results. They did not ask for reciprocity at any cost, or on any terms. They recognized to the full the great value to them of the American market. There were men there whose incomes, as they knew, would be increased by 25 and even 50 per cent. by the free admission of Canadian farm products to the American market, but they recognized that too great a price might be paid even for this great advantage. Two things were made clear in their reciprocity demands. First, that they had no desire that Canada should sacrifice in any degree her fiscal independence, for they asked that, "in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty," a condition which would leave Canada perfectly free in any future adjustments of her fiscal policy. Second,—they had no intention of handing over the Canadian consumer to the tender mercies of the American trusts, which had grown up behind the American tariff. Concurrently with the demands for American reciprocity, they had asked for an extension of the British preference. They further asked that "any trade advantage given to the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain," a condition which would render it absolutely impossible for American trusts to operate in Canada.

## WHEN THE SIZZLING DRY WINDS COME

Wishing for rain to save the dry, parched crops will do no good, nor will it bring back the labor already expended or prevent the loss of a year's profits.

Last year, during the general drought in Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the very same districts where the wheat was burned out and the crops an absolute failure, there were occasional fields that yielded 20 to 30 bushels to the acre.



The reason was that these fields were plowed deep, thoroughly pulverized and harrowed until the seed bed was as fine as garden land. In the spring, after the wheat was started, it was harrowed again and the surface of finely powdered earth thus secured held the moisture of the spring rains against the sizzling dry winds that came later.

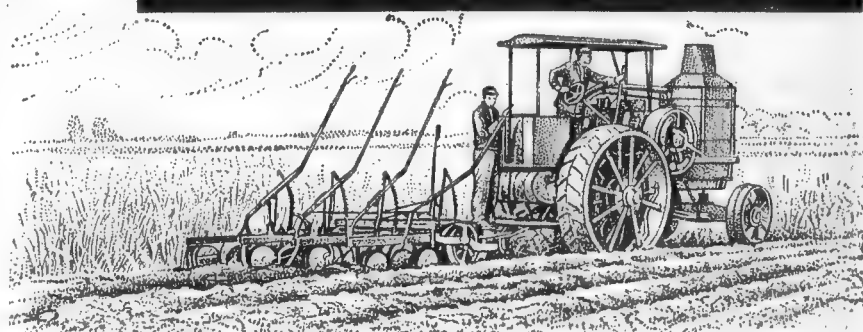
This deep plowing, careful pulverizing, thorough harrowing cost more per acre, but it paid. Doing this with an *Oil Pull* Tractor cost about \$1.00 per acre, but it saved the crop and paid 20 bushels of wheat in return.

Apply the principle of dry farming and intensive cultivation to your fields and you will be sure of a good crop every year.

### THE TRACTOR FOR THE SMALL FARM

An *Oil Pull* Tractor will do your plowing, discing, pulverizing, seeding, harrowing, threshing, and haul your grain to market. You will have the strength of 15 good horses, the endurance of 50, and it will cost less than 10. You won't need forage for your animals, big barns for their keeping, extra labor to care for them, and your crops will be better, your profits bigger, and your work less. We will gladly give you information regarding the best adapted outfit for your section. Write us.

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is bound to be simplest and have the greatest skimming force. Simplicity means durability, ease of cleaning, superior cream. Greatest skimming force means cleanest skimming, most butter.

The only simple separator is the

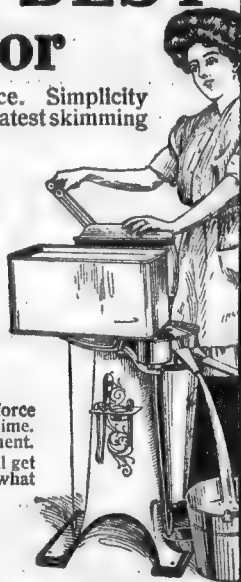
## SHARPLES Dairy Tubular

It contains no disks, or other contraptions. It has twice the skimming force of others, and therefore skims faster and twice as clean. Wears a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. These are simple, plain, easily proven facts. If you heed them, you will get a Tubular in the first place. It repeatedly pays for itself by saving what others lose.

Why bother with any complicated or cheap machine? You don't want a separator that the patented Tubular put out of date over ten years ago. The fact that others have finally bought Tubulars means "Finally a Tubular for you."

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THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,  
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



30 Yrs

### Specific, Yet Moderate

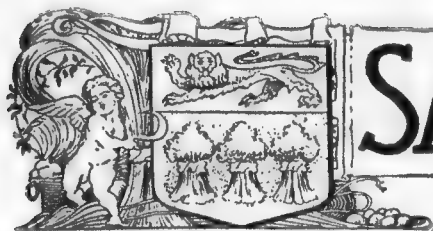
The tariff demands of the farmers were undoubtedly the most moderate and reasonable that had ever been presented to the Canadian government by a delegation representing a special class of the Citizens of Canada. They contrast most favorably with the demands for tariff favors, bounties and bonuses which the government and Parliament had grown accustomed to hear from Protected interests. Simple justice was asked for, no favors were demanded, and coupled with this was expressed the perfect willingness to carry a fair and proper share of the national burden of taxation. No false sentiment, no mock patriotism was indulged in, but through all their tariff demands runs a real and sincere care for the country's welfare. Above all and through all, runs the steadfast determination of that great convention, representing as no other convention ever did, the farmers of Canada, to put an end, once and for all, to those Special Privileges which were

threatening the democracy of Canada. It was a declaration of war, made by the farmers on behalf of the common people, against the growing power of plutocracy.

As such it was accepted. Even before the farmers had left Ottawa a campaign of misrepresentation had begun. It was directed, first, against the general demands of the farmers, afterwards against the first-granted of these—reciprocity. With that campaign, as it affected the attitude of the newspaper press and the political parties towards the issue of reciprocity, I shall deal in my next article.

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# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

## SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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### CORRESPONDENCE RE BROADVIEW LOADING PLATFORM

C. C. Castle, Esq.,  
Warehouse Commissioner,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,  
I have been directed by the executive of this Association to draw your attention to the exceedingly unsatisfactory state of affairs prevailing at the loading platform at Broadview in this province. The chief objection in this connection is, that the farmers when loading grain are subjected to continuous interruption through the railway officials shunting their cars away when only partially loaded, and their (the farmers) having to wait for a considerable period before they can get to their own particular car again to complete loading. The expert of the railway commission wrote you respecting this matter some time ago.

The stock yards at this point, we may also state, are far from satisfactory.

It may be mentioned by the railway authorities that practically nothing has been shipped over this platform. We would ask them if they think it is in the farmers' best interests that they ship their grain from Broadview under existing conditions.

Your early reply to this communication will be greatly esteemed.

Yours very truly,  
(Signed) JAS. L. MIDDLETON.  
Asst. Sec. Sask G.G.A.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Assn.  
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sirs,

I have yours of 26th inst., re unsatisfactory condition of the grain loading platform at Broadview. This matter has been engaging my attention for some considerable time, with the result that the railway company have issued instructions for the stock yards to be taken down and erected in another part of the yard, and for the present platform to be enlarged to accommodate three cars simultaneously, and the approaches at each end to be put in first class order.

I have notified Mr. A. L. Brown, secretary of your association, (Broadview) to that effect on the 25th inst., which I trust is satisfactory to all concerned.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly,  
(Signed) CHARLES C. CASTLE,  
Warehouse Commissioner.

### THE ANNEXATION SCARE

There is no gainsaying the fact that Canada's position is rare in history. We are something more than a colony and something less than a nation. A nation has full self-government, while a colony is a dependency. The land of the maple being practically independent renders our position unique; and as we cannot undertake full responsibility, we are not a nation. One great student of Canadian history once mentioned that "political union with the great republic to the south of us was our manifest destiny," while the newspaper that published his article stated that "Canada's ultimate destiny is to become a great independent nation." This provides food for thought, but perhaps it would be well to lay particular stress on the word "ultimate."

#### The Press

The power of the press is, without a doubt, exceedingly great; a few able pens can commence a great uproar. Educated people, however, make up their own minds and base their judgment accordingly.

#### Two Platforms

Before we can go into this matter clearly we must have two distinct platforms, namely, an annexationist platform and a unionist platform. A unionist desires to labor for the unity, strength and the dignity of Canada, cementing the bonds of brotherhood and friendship with the Motherland; straining every nerve to strengthen the ties which bind the empire together into one mighty organization. The annexationist, however, at the outset surrenders the name of Canada, with all that it involves—our history, constitution, past struggles, present life,

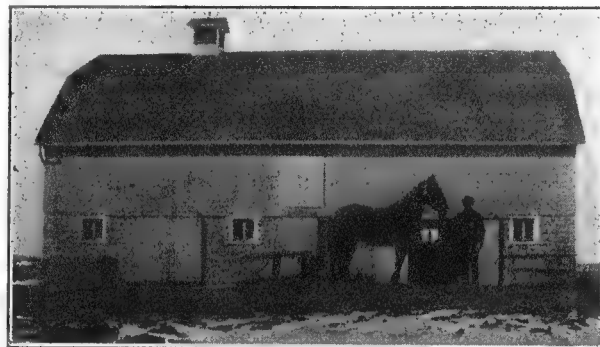
hopes and aims—as things absolutely worthless.

#### Patriotism

No genuine patriotic Canadian would conscientiously agree to this course, especially when one takes into consideration that we live as it were, under the protection of Great Britain and the Union Jack. "To be prepared for war is one of the most effective means of preserving peace"—George Washington. "Might is strength," and until we have all nations agree to universal peace, naval and military armaments will still be the order of the day. Statistics show us that the British Empire still leads the van commercially and will continue to do so for some time. Even our American cousins with all their wealth are indebted to the Old Country for some seven hundred and nineteen million dollars, in addition to the uncertain republics of South America, who have borrowed from Great Britain to the tune of five hundred million dollars.

#### Trade Relations

The fewer restrictions on trade the better. Free trade would be a great boon for us in the way of reducing our cost of living and making the lot of our farmers more bearable; this would also be better for our neighbors. Next to free trade are fair treaties of reciprocity. We must not call it unrestricted free trade, however, which means free trade with one foreign nation and prohibited trade with our own commonwealth and everyone else. That would ensure for us the contempt of the one foreign nation and the righteous indignation of all others with whom we are now trading. We simply cannot afford to make living in Canada dearer. We are



Barn of H. O. Partridge, Sinteluta, Sask.

living in a critical period, and we need strong men and true to carry our banner, who will be given us if we are worthy of them. All sorts of bogeys will be used to frighten us and lure us from honorable paths, but Canadians we are confident will not waver, and when the Old Land requires our co-operation, demonstrate in a practical way that they are essentially British as they did during the late South African trouble.

The annexationist theory is a hoax.  
"Forever float that standard sheet,  
"Where breathes the foe but falls before us,  
"With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
"And Freedom's banner floating o'er us."

"FREE LANCE."

#### CAPACITY OF CARS

Mr. W. Noble, of Oxbow, writes us the following letter re the capacity of cars, which speaks for itself:

"I see by the papers that the Railway Commission will sit in Regina in September. I trust you will take the matter of car capacity up with them according to the resolution which was passed at the last convention, so that this season we shall not have to put our wheat into elevators or larger cars the same as last year."

The following is the resolution passed at our last convention in this connection: "Whereas we understand that the railway companies have ceased constructing cars of 40,000 lb. capacity, which makes it difficult for farmers of small

acreage to ship their grain direct over the loading platform;

"Be it resolved, that our executive take this matter up with the railway companies or the Railway Commission, either to provide cars with two doors to load through, with sufficient bulkhead so that the farmers may fill a car of large capacity, or else to allow a farmer to use a thousand bushel car for a smaller amount of grain without increasing the freight per hundredweight."

This matter will receive our attention.

J.L.M.

#### MONTHLY STATEMENT

The following is a list of membership fees received at the central office during the month of July. Secretaries will please note that their association is duly credited with the amounts sent to us:

Lake Johnston, \$2.50; Kinistino, \$10.00; Rex, \$1.00; Meadow Bank, \$2.50; Highmore, \$5.00; Pangman, \$3.00; Estevan, \$5.00; Perley, 50c.; South Melfort, \$5.00; Red Lake, \$1.50; Kerrobert, \$8.00; Atwater, 50c.; Dilke, \$5.50; Stockholm, \$7.50; Kipling, \$11.50; Ryerson, \$3.00; Sylvania, \$1.50; Hillsley, \$2.50; Plymouth, \$1.00; Young, \$2.00; Prosperity, \$4.00; Elmore, \$1.50; Wawota, \$9.50; Decker-ville, \$11.00; Evesham, \$4.50.

J.L.M.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

#### OUR LATEST ACQUISITION

At a meeting held at Montmartre on the 5th inst., it was decided to form a branch of the Grain Growers' association, and officers were elected. As the attendance was not large, we decided to adjourn and to meet again on the 12th of this month. We would like you to send us pamphlets and rules for our guidance conducting this association. If you have any literature in the French language, kindly forward some as there are quite a number of Frenchmen in our local who have no knowledge of English. Our secretary-treasurer Mr. Watson, will send you a detailed account of our meetings, together with membership fees:

B. COOLIGAN, Pres.  
Montmartre, Sask.

Respecting literature printed in other languages than our own, we regret we are not in a position to have this done at present, owing to the great expense which would be incurred in this connection. This matter shall have our attention at the earliest possible opportunity, however. We have had many requests of a similar nature.

J.L.M.

#### NEWSY BRIEFLETS

**Spring Creek.**—This association held their regular meeting in the school house on August 2. Mr. Ketcheson, who represented the local shareholders at the annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain company, gave a detailed report of the meeting. The elevator committee reported progress and asked for further instructions, which they received. The hail proposition was shelved for this season. Next meeting will be a social one, and the committee who have it in charge are a guarantee of its success. One of the members has been appointed to give us details of the meetings of this local and from the condensed report he has sent us, he evidently knows his business. We wish all our locals would furnish us with reports of their meetings.

**A Reminder.**—Will secretaries please note, when sending reports to The Guide for publication in the Saskatchewan section, to forward them to Box 308 Moose Jaw in the first instance. When sent direct to The Guide the officials at Winnipeg are put to the trouble of re-directing them to this office.

**Eagle Creek.**—A very successful picnic

was held at Mr. M. Mility's farm on July 12, under the auspices of Arclee, Belmae, Dryers, Eagle Creek and McTavish locals. A fine program of sports, etc., was gone through for prizes amounting to \$155.00. The gathering was addressed by the following gentlemen:—A. McNab, M.P.P., Hon. W. C. Sutherland and G. E. McCraney, M.P., all of Saskatoon. A dance was held in the evening and the refreshments were catered for by the ladies of Asquith. This is to be an annual affair.

**Evesham** has sent us fees for the ensuing year.

**Kerrobert.**—This branch is certainly going to be a live one. Secretary Carlisle has sent for another quota of membership cards and informs us that he expects to have a membership of seventy-five before this season's crop is moved. This is going some, and no mistake. We wish the members the best of wishes and trust that other locals will emulate this spirit. They have evidently found out that our great organization is to benefit the farming community materially.

**Lashburn** has appointed J. W. Darman secretary pro-tem. We wish him success.

**Deckerville.**—Still they come. This is another new local which has made a start in a practical way. Fees to cover twenty-two members have been sent to this office. The following officers have been appointed:—Messrs. J. Green and A. Karst, president and vice-president; W. S. Lindsay, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. Galbraith, Ford, Graham, Johnston, Wilson and C. M. Wilson, directors. Good luck and welcome to our association is our greeting to Deckerville.

**Wawota.**—Secretary Whitlock has sent us membership fees for 19 members for this year.

**Paynton.**—Mr. Robert Campbell has written for information re forming a branch of our association at his point. We wish him luck and hope he will be successful.

**Elmore.**—A great gathering was held at Mr. D. W. Burke's grove on the banks of South Antler, when a large number were present. A. G. Hawkes gave a very able address on organization, co-operation and the elevator question. Other speakers were: President Burke, Messrs. Coney and Greenwood. A splendid supper was provided for by the ladies (ladies again, you see) and the evening was spent in a ball game and other amusements. Three new members were added to the roll.

**Prosperity.**—Secretary Talmy has sent us fees for 14 members for this year; also a donation towards our coronation fund.

**Mountain Chase.**—The members of this association are interested in the purchasing of coal for the winter. We have asked several firms to communicate with Mr. Hetherington, the secretary.

## WESTERN WHEAT CROP

Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Final returns of the Western wheat crop of last year show a total crop of 117,261,700 bushels. Of this 85,178,700 bushels were inspected, 2,966,000 are in terminal elevators, 417,000 in transit, and there was marketed in Winnipeg 200,000 bushels. Twenty million bushels are held for seed, and 11,500,000 are in farmer's hands.



# Domestic Servant Problem Solved

The Grain Growers' Guide has made arrangements with the Immigration Department of one of the big railway colonization companies to find employment for twenty-five domestic servants from the Old Country, who will arrive in Winnipeg somewhere about August 23. A great many letters have been received by The Guide during the past year, from housewives in the Prairie Provinces, asking for assistance to find domestic servants. It was to assist in filling this great need that the Grain Growers' Guide has made the arrangement above mentioned. These girls are mostly experienced servants, and they have been guaranteed employment at not less than \$15 per month, except in the case of housekeepers having a child with them, in which case the wages are to be not less than \$12 per month and the maintenance of the child. The steamboat and railway fare of all these girls has been advanced by the railway to the extent of \$50. This sum must be paid by any person wanting a servant, and may be deducted from the wages at \$7.50 per month. Each of the girls is under contract to accept employment wherever the Grain Growers' Guide may send them, and to remain in that employment until the \$50 has been repaid to their employers. A signed contract to this effect will be supplied to each person securing one of these girls. Engagement has already been secured for several of the girls coming, and it will be necessary for the readers of The Guide to act promptly. Any one desiring to have one of these servants sent to them must fill out fully the application form below, and mail to the Grain Growers' Guide, together with an express order or post office order for \$50. Your money orders should be made payable to the Grain Growers' Guide. Receipts will be sent promptly, and the applications will be filled in the order in which they come. If there are not sufficient servants to fill the orders received the money will either be returned or held over until the next lot of girls arrives, which will be a few weeks later. Any further information can be secured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide—DOMESTIC HELP DEPARTMENT.

## APPLICATION FORM

(Note.—Be sure to answer these questions fully and to write plainly)

I hereby make application to the Grain Growers' Guide to send me as soon as possible a domestic servant for which I am enclosing \$50 as the advance passage money, the same to be deducted from the servant's wages at \$7.50 per month.

## QUESTIONS

1. Do you require a general servant?..... Special cook?.....  
Housekeeper?..... Nursemaid?..... Otherwise?.....
2. If housekeeper is required have you any objection to one child or more? .....
3. State wages you are willing to pay .....
4. Have you any preference as to nationality? .....
5. Have you any preference as to the maid's religious views?.....  
Or age?.....
6. What afternoon and evening will she be allowed?
7. How many in family?..... Adults?..... Children?.....
8. Religion of family?.....
9. Nearest post office? .....
- Nearest town?.....  
How far?..... Population?.....
10. Nearest railway station? .....
- Which railway?.....
11. Name and address of nearest magistrate? .....
- Nearest clergyman?.....

Signature.....

Address .....

Note—Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations can assist in this work by bringing it to the attention of families near them.

# Cut Down Expenses With An IHC Gasoline Engine

**S**AVING time and work on the farm cuts down expenses—makes farm life more pleasant and more profitable. Of all modern work and time savers—an IHC gasoline engine stands first. It operates the many machines that now mean hard, disagreeable, expensive hand labor. It solves the "keep-the-boys-on-the-farm" and "hired-help" problem.

Wouldn't you like to have a simple, economical, efficient, durable IHC—the engine that thousands of other progressive farmers are using with such great profit and satisfaction? Wouldn't you like to have it run your cream separator, feed cutter, pump, fanning m., saw, grindstone, thresher, clover huller, electric light plant, washing machine; and do the other odd jobs around your farm?

An IHC engine costs less than any other if you measure by the years of service. And you can get just the IHC you want. There is

## A Style and Size For You

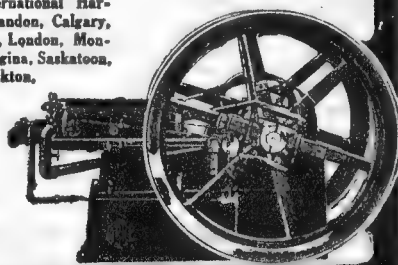
IHC Gasoline Engines are made in the following styles and sizes: Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-H. P.; horizontal—1 to 25-H. P.; semi-portable—1 to 8-H. P.; portable—1 to 25-H. P.; traction—12 to 45-H. P.; sawing, pumping, spraying, and grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol. Air-cooled or water-cooled. Don't buy any engine till you investigate the IHC line. Learn all the facts about the design, materials, and workmanship that go into the construction of IHC engines—then decide. See the IHC local agent at once, or, write nearest branch house today for our new catalogue.

## IHC Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the IHC Service Bureau.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago U.S.A.



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Gourlay pianos are high-priced, but worth the price. Thoroughness in construction insures Gourlay Pianos against Loss of Tone, and tone is the important factor in any Piano. In every Gourlay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use nothing but the best either in labor or material produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatchable among Canadian Pianos.

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We are sole Factory Representatives for ten different makes of Pianos, comprising forty styles of the World's Best Makes. One, two or three years to pay for your piano if necessary. Our latest up-to-date list of used and second-hand Pianos, such as Gourlay, Bell, Heintzman, Haines, etc., at prices from \$150, \$200 and \$250 upwards on terms of \$5, \$6 and \$8 monthly, mailed free on request.

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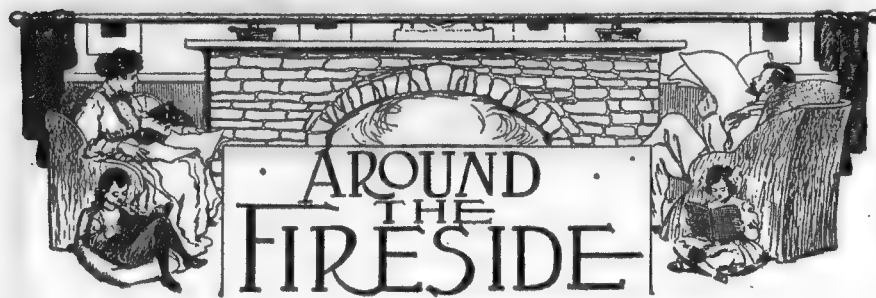
# WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE





Conducted by "ISO BEL"

## Homesteads for Women

Dear Isobel:—At our meeting on Tuesday last, members unanimously endorsed the Homesteads for Women petition, but a discussion arose as to the outcome of a W. C. T. U. letter which emphatically states that men only may sign. Is this so? Surely women may be classed as "residents" too.

Should be glad of about 20 petitions and a number of extra leaves for a start. Will send for others as soon as required.

ADA MUIR, Sec. W. L. L.  
Box 145, King Edward P. O., Man.

Note.—Mrs. Muir is the lady who so splendidly handled the law amendments committee (with the attorney-general of Manitoba at its head), in the legislature last spring, when the deputation of delegates from the various women's organizations of the province waited upon that body in an effort to secure some recognition of the just claims of the married women of the Province of Manitoba, upon the real estate, or what the attorney-general is pleased to term "their husband's property." Many men and women in Manitoba, as elsewhere in Canada, are not prepared to concede that property acquired through the joint efforts of a life time of a wife and her husband should be "the husband's property" and the wife without any share.

By the bye, what is being done by the unrepresented and feminine section of the community toward remedying this great grievance? Are you one and all making it interesting for the M.P.P. in your district and pledging him to support a dower bill in the next session of the House? If you are not busy yet begin at once. Be firm and unanimous, and the many wrongs now suffered by abandoned and destitute mothers and children from the license that this most unjust and inhuman law which now prevails in the West, makes possible, shall be possible no longer.

Getting back to Mrs. Muir's question—Who shall sign the petitions, men only, or men and women both?

I sincerely hope that I shall never be accused of unwillingness to accord women her just due in every department of human interest and concern; but I suggested that men only, voters in Canada, be requested to sign this petition, not because woman is not every whit as capable, as entitled as man to sign, but that she has not a vote, and while she has not a vote her name on this petition would bear no more weight with the majority of the politicians to whom we are appealing for this act of common justice—the right to homestead—than so many blots of ink. It would mean as much labor to get women signers as to get men, and the getting would avail nothing.

Do not imagine that a man's name counts because he is a man. Not at all. It counts only because he has a vote.

Now, then, is it worth while to double our work merely that we may say women have the privilege too? Indeed you will all be doing excellently if you even get the names of all the men. Remember it is not "residents" but "voters" names we must have. Certainly if anyone is anxious to secure the names of women also, do so, but let them be upon a separate petition so that when we collect all the forms now outstanding and present them to the Dominion House, we shall be able to say, "Here is the expressed wish of so many thousand voters which you will do well to grant."

Dear Isobel:—I would be pleased to be entrusted with one of those petitions "Homesteads for Women" and will try to secure as many signatures as possible.

I think girls should have the right to take homesteads as well as men. Does it make any difference as to age, or men or

women, married or single? Kindly let me know.

Very truly,  
MISS CLARA DAVIS.

Bradwell, Sask.

Note.—Men, 21 years or over, married or single, so long as they have a vote, get them to sign. For fuller reply see answer to the letter of Mrs. Muir.

### MORE HOMESTEADERS—A NOVEL CANVASS

Dear Isobel:—Our Dominion Day picnic did not take place owing to a steady all-day rain. However, in spite of the rain on July 8, we had a very fair crowd and a good time.

Re the "Homesteads for Women" petition. To draw the attention of the crowd, we had a team of oxen hitched to a heavy wagon. The wagon was filled with young women and girls, one of whom drove the load around the ring twice, the second time stopping before the starting post.

Mr. H. C. Graham introduced the topic and load of future homesteaders. Miss Margaret Robinson read the petition, and the girls then drove on amid great cheers, while a great many of the men very enthusiastically signed the petition. No doubt some of the men were overlooked as the rain made it impossible for a continuous canvass. I met only two men who refused to sign. Several women made the plea: "I do not want a homestead," and for this selfish reason would not sign for a benefit to the woman who does want a homestead. Some women neither signed nor replied, probably because they were not introduced, or it may be because they did not understand English, although they were either English or Galicians. The rain almost obliterated some of the signatures.

Would it not be a good plan to have a printed copy of the list of names sent to the M.P. in each riding?

Quite a number of both sexes were not in favor of the clause, "of British birth." This, to me, seems a mistake as we have a great many excellent women from the States who are doing a good work in this Western country; also a great many of our best settlers are of American birth. Would it not be equally desirable to encourage the American with daughters to come among us?

Personally, I see no reason why the homestead law for women should differ from that for men. However, though quite a number objected to the exclusion of women of American birth as homesteaders, they were willing to sign in order that the women of British birth might receive the privilege. It seems that we should be equally broad. Up to the present I have only one hundred and fourteen names of men and forty-eight women. I shall try, however, to get very many more before sending them in. Please keep the topic before us for a few weeks, "lest we forget."

M. E. GRAHAM.

P.S.—The above reads as though I were doing all the work, but several prominent men of the district did the most of it.

Kitscoty, Alta., July 10.

(Note.—It might be possible to add some clause which would admit American or other foreign women to the homestead right, say those women who have resided in the country before 1904.

The point I wish to make is this:—Every woman who has lived in the West for a number of years and helped in the development of the country should have the right to homestead. She has earned that right. It is the new-comer-foreigner—she who has done nothing, who has nothing to give, and will only add to our burdens, overwhelm us with her weight—she, uneducated, unqualified, coming in at the eleventh hour when the country

is "proved." Look at the corresponding man, you say. Yes, look, but can we help that? Shall we deliberately make bad worse? Population is not everything. Let the country stand first.

But—Oh, well, let every one put on a thinking cap and view the question from a nation's standpoint. There is much to be considered. Do you wish to help or hinder the intellectual and moral progress of Canada? This is question number one.

Dear Mrs. Graham, you have often heard the saying, "It takes all kinds of people to make a world." I never agreed with that. I feel sure many kinds could easily be spared and the world be the better for it. However, here they are and we must just do the best we can with them.

Of course, it is discouraging to find women who "do not want a homestead," and therefore would not even sign her name to help another get one, even though the other deserves it. It is this class of woman who makes it so hard for progressive, wide-awake, intelligent, up-to-date women to keep up with the times.

Only yesterday I was calling at the home of an old acquaintance and when the conversation lagged I said, "You have not asked me one word about the success of my homesteads mission to the National Council of Women in Fort William last month?"

"What do I care about homesteads. I do not want one for my daughter." "There are other women in Canada besides your daughter, many deserving women who would be greatly benefited by having the homestead right, to say nothing of the benefit to the Northwest." "If any woman wants a homestead, let her go and get it; I am not going to bother for her sake." "Your attitude makes that very clear," I quietly replied, "but at the present moment you are enjoying many privileges that the efforts of other and very apparently more liberal minded women have secured for you. When it comes your turn to lend a hand you shrink because 'you don't want it for yourself.' How selfish! How Patriotic. I'll leave you to think it over."

We parted laughingly and yet it made me sad, too, to feel that here was a woman of whom I had a right to expect better things, but in the best of us it seems there is a curious twist, a mean small streak, an unexpected faulty spot in the warp of human nature that should cause no surprise, if meeting it often can prepare us for it. At the bottom of that woman's heart was the jealousy lest another woman would profit by a law that she could not make use of. She really doesn't want woman to get homesteads now because when it was possible for her to take one the law prevented.

"There is no denying" that "littleness" has a root in the feminine nature as well as in the masculine. It is our duty to graft the scrub shrub "littleness" with the buds of justice and liberality. Let us not look upon the bad side, for every woman of the selfish variety there are 500 broad, strong and true. Some day soon I mean to tell something of the success that attends this movement from my end of the work.

You are doing excellently. Do not try to get the signatures of women. With a political boss only votes count. It is fine of your men to sign, even when they wanted a larger bargain. But we Grain Growers are well used to "half a loaf is better than no bread."

### A HOMESTEAD FOR AMERICA

Dear Isobel:—I was so pleased to read your petition, "Homesteads for Women," but I, like "Ex-American," was disappointed when you emphasized the phrase, "British and Canadian birth" only. I felt sure while reading "Ex-American's" letter that you would explain in foot note, but was again disappointed. I should very much like to read your opinion. If my impression is correct, you are not in favor of so called American women having the privilege to homestead. If so will you please state your reason why not. I should like very much to circulate a petition but am wondering what I shall answer if certain individuals ask why the women from the United States are not included. Men from the United States are allowed the privilege, so why not the women? I hope, dear Isobel, I have not erred in asking this question.

MRS. C. H. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

Note.—The question is a good one and well taken. I am sorry if I have disappointed anyone by taking the position I have on this matter, but let me repeat

that because the petition reads "women of British birth" does not prevent the government from including all women, if they see fit, when they come to give the homestead privilege to women.

Let me make myself perfectly clear. I am not opposed to the American woman as a homesteader. She is akin to us in every attribute that will go to make Canada great, with the exception of fealty to the British flag.

But if we admit any nationality other than British, where shall we, or where can we, draw the line? Instantly the question will be raised, "Is it in the interest of Canada to admit a heterogeneous mass of foreign femininity to the homestead privilege in Canada?"

Can we absorb them as fast as they will come? Even as it is the foreign men are a menace and hindrance in many quarters. I am persuaded that the government would never grant our petition did we ask that and, in my judgment and after thorough enquiry, it will only be to defeat ourselves to ask for it. But, though the women of the earth generally shall not be allowed a free homestead in Canada, they are no worse off because Canadian-British women have a monopoly of it. The American woman has least to complain of inasmuch as she has had the homestead privilege for years and years in her own country.

Respecting the question, "Why not give the American women the same chance as American men?" it must be noticed that we women have nothing at all to do with giving Canadian homesteads to American men. The point we have to consider is not a criticism of the conduct of the Canadian government, but how much can we secure at the hands of that government to improve the condition of the Canadian woman, and indirectly the country. No one, however narrow-minded (and we have many narrow-minded statesmen) can object to an influx of law-abiding, industrious, refined and patriotic gentlewomen with some means into the bleak and bare stretches of the West, where such women are so sorely needed. Did we ask for an open door to all women of all classes and nationalities without means, without education, without our language, without decent ideals? Now, candidly, do we Canadian women want our country peopled with such? Are not our burdens heavy enough now? Let us ask for at least our equals and not those so far beneath us that generations will pass (if we admit them) before they gain even our present level. Believe me, we shall do well enough having only our good staunch Canadian and her more leisured and monied sister across the pond to settle on our homesteads—who has so good a right. And, notice, even the Britisher "must reside one year" before she can qualify. Many reasons belong to this subject that cannot wisely appear on this page. A good deep think will bring them to the mind of every really interested person. I am repeatedly asked "Why not let in our American cousins?" Let me ask in reply, "How are you going to keep out other foreigners if you admit the American cousin?"—Isobel.

### GIVE YOUR WIFE A VACATION

Some men do not realize that women have anything to do, consequently the thought of giving them a vacation never occurs to them. As a matter of fact, however, they work incessantly, affording proof of the truth of the statement that "Woman's work is never done."

Just think it over, men, and ask yourself this question, "What is it that makes my work so wearing, exhausting, and a vacation in the summer such a necessity? Of course, your answer is the same as every other thoughtful man's answer—routine, the ceaseless grind, the wear and tear on the same faculties.

And your wife doesn't need a vacation? Does she not get breakfast, dinner and supper three times a day, wash dishes twenty or twenty-one times a week, make the beds, darn the socks, look after the children, day in and day out! Why, man alive, woman's work in the home is what kills, by inches, if the monotony is not broken, and she needs a vacation as badly, if not worse, than you do.

Don't say that your wife has a maid, because that does not relieve her of the humdrum and endless routine of household management. You may have an assistant or two, but it does not follow that you have nothing much to do and don't need a vacation.

When you make up your mind to give your wife a vacation, don't go out camping and make her do the cooking. That's not



half a vacation. I know a man who "just can't stand hotel grub" and his wife's vacation (?) consists in the transfer of her drudgery from the home to the banks of a lake, plus many inconveniences she did not have at home. Why if that appetite-ruled husband would have kept his mind off his stomach long enough to give his mind a chance to reflect rationally he would have discovered that a couple of week's "meals out" would have been a royal vacation to his tired wife—one that would have made a new woman of her. I know this to be true for she told me so.—Carl Carr, in Notes.

#### A RECIPE FOR REST

The most restful thing for a tired brain and overwrought nervous system is a brisk, enjoyable walk, or a keen, eager game in the open air, followed by a hundred pages or so of a good novel, says Good Housekeeping. You will sleep better, go back to your work next day fresher and better rested, than you would be if you had endeavored to crowd your brain with additional information or instruction for practical use in your life work.

No girl should go away for her summer holiday without making certain preparations in case of hot, sunny days, for she will find nothing worse than the direct rays of a hot sun for spoiling a pretty complexion.

The beauty box will take little room, as only small quantities of powders and creams are required. The "box" should contain, in the first place, a cool cleansing cream, which should be used instead of soap and water during the day, when the face needs to be refreshed; a pure face powder and a small packet of talcum powder. A sunburn lotion may also be added.

The talcum powder is beneficial in cases of perspiration, and the face powder should be generously dabbed on the face when it is to be exposed to the sun for some time.

If the skin gets badly burned never wash it with cold water, but apply hot cloths as soon after returning indoors as possible. Then dry the face well and

rub in some cold cream, which should be left on for about half an hour. If the sunburn is very painful cloths wrung out of witch hazel will draw out the heat.

These rules are equally applicable to the stay-at-home.

#### THE THEFT

Oh! I had quite enough of wealth  
To satisfy my need  
Until you stole my heart by stealth—  
Then I was poor indeed.

But though against the theft I rave,  
And bitterly complain,  
Much poorer were I if you gave  
It back to me again.

—Hester Isobel Radford.

#### SUMMER DIET

Chemically considered, an exclusive vegetable diet offers a much wider range of food stuffs than a meat diet alone; but special diets, particularly those of narrow range, are to be distrusted for regular use. Circumstances, sometimes, drive men to extremes in diet, but man was made for a mixed diet, simple, yet varied and abundant. At this season, when gardens flourish and one has the best choice of all the fruits and vegetables for a month or two, it is a simple matter to get what we want and what we need.

Don't make the mistake of eating too little, even if it is hot, and a careful diet is urged. There is wear and tear in the summer, as well as the winter, and although they are of value medicinally, most vegetable salads are not very nourishing. The French dressing, with its oil, is of great value and should be used freely. Roquefort cheese well beaten into this dressing is liked by many, especially with a combination salad. Lemon juice, and tomato juice (which colors the dressing) are very fine additions, and preferable to vinegar.

We live more outdoors now, and this often sharpens the appetite, padding the nerves two-fold, and storing energy for the colder months later on. We drink more water, too, and this is good for us also. Ice cream is a food, and although we eat these frozen dainties all the year around,

we certainly crave them more when the mercury soars.

All iced drinks and foods should be avoided when we are overheated or very tired, when they are all sure to be harmful. Heavy cereals and soups, starches, and heat producing foods must be reduced. We do not need heat and excessive perspiration is not profitable or pleasant.

#### CATERPILLARS VS. TRAINS

A railway train from the southern states of Australia arrived at its destination an hour after its proper time, the delay having been caused by a plague of caterpillars!

The caterpillars in New South Wales had multiplied to an alarming extent, and at one part of the line the rails were absolutely covered with them, and the engine and the train became absolutely clogged with their crushed bodies. The engineer, as a last resource, thought of tying sackcloth onto the cow-catcher, and after several attempts was thus at last successful in starting the train.—The Classmate.

#### HOUSEHOLD

Fruit and grass stains can be removed by soaking in alcohol.

Flower vases stained with impure water may be cleaned with vinegar and the leaves of plants. Shake vigorously and rinse with clear water.

Delicate china is best cleaned by washing in warm clear water. Soap takes off the gilt. If any spots or stains appear they may be rubbed gently with whiting or fuller's earth. Fine china should never be put in the pan with heavier quality of table ware.

After wiping carefully to remove the dust, patent leather may be preserved and brightened by rubbing with a soft cloth dipped in sweet oil.

To improve the appearance of the wash, put a tablespoon of kerosene in the boiler before the clothes go in. If preferred a teaspoonful of borax may be dissolved in boiling water and added to the last rinsing water instead of the kerosene in the boiler.

#### COOKING IS LESS HEATING

if you avail yourself of

## BOVRIL

It requires only heating to make a most nutritious soup or bouillon.

Ever try spreading Bovril on squares of toasted bread?

## BOVRIL

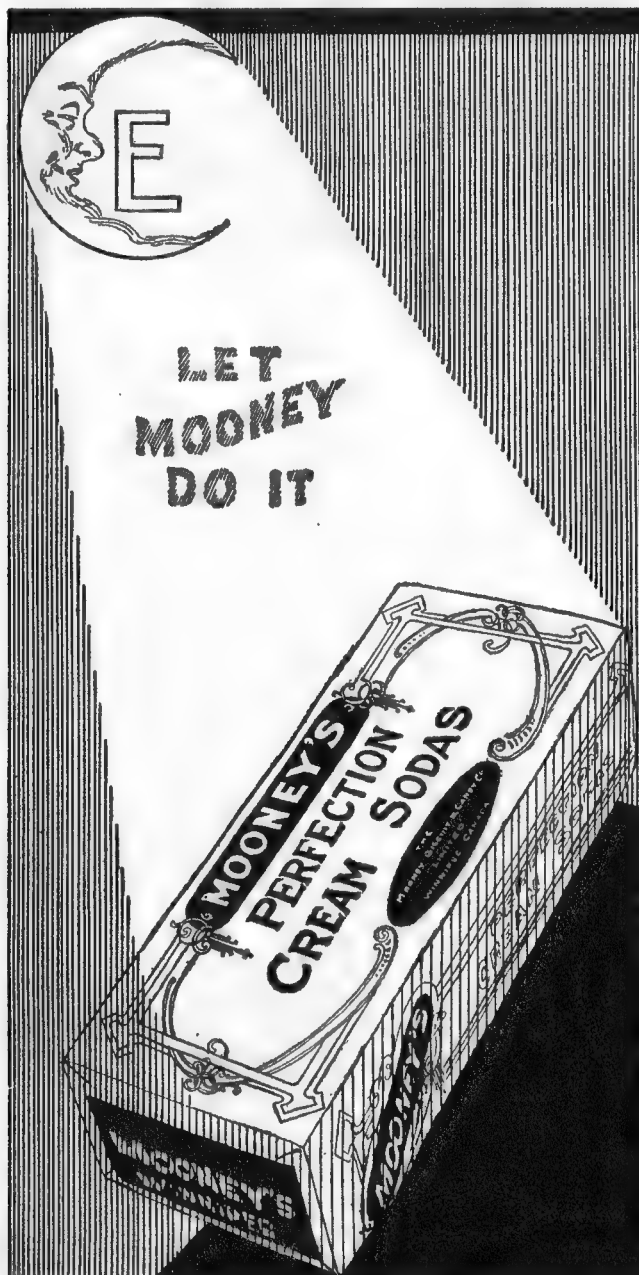
has the rich appetising flavor of prime roast beef.

#### YOUTH AND AGE

"It seems so long a time," Youth sighs  
"For years to come and years to go—  
The days drag on so halt and slow!"  
And Youth, in its impatience cries  
For haste to where the sunset lies  
On peaks that only Age can know—  
Where promises, like fool's gold, glow  
And lure them with a worthless prize.  
Life's sweetest joys Youth will not see—  
The paths that lead through pleasant fields,  
The right of Youth to wander free,  
And all the joy that freedom yields;  
Yet Youth knows best what Life should be,  
And bides Time's flight impatiently.

"It seems so short a time," Age cries,  
And wrings its hands and bows its head;  
It's gained the peaks the pathway led,  
Where Faith has whispered Fortune lies—  
But where the goal and where the prize?  
The golden glint of hope has fled!—  
'Tis fool's gold now, all turned to red,  
And Age knows now Life falsifies.  
"So short a time!" It goes so fleet  
That scarcely do we have To-day!—  
Ere evening starts and sunset meet.  
The day of Youth has passed away  
And blooms that yesterday were sweet,  
Lie faded now at weary feet.

—John D. Wells.



#### LESS TIME IN THE KITCHEN

#### MORE TIME IN THE FRONT ROOM

That's your reward if you let **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** take the place of the bread and biscuits you bake yourself.

You'll find **MOONEY'S** a delightful substitute for your own best efforts—the family will like them. Because

## MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

come to you straight from the oven in the big Winnipeg factory.

They have that freshness and crispness only to be found in a newly made biscuit. No other biscuit can come to your table as fresh from the oven as **MOONEY'S**.

Get the big package or the sealed tin—  
both of them damp proof, dust proof,  
dirt proof—and

**"LET MOONEY DO IT"**





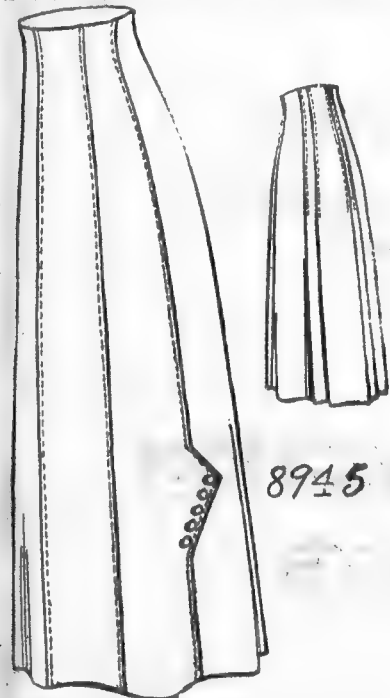
**PURITY FLOUR**

"More bread and better bread"

**Pleases people hard to satisfy**

Ship your Grain to us.  
We Pay Highest Cash  
Prices and give your  
consignments immedi-  
ate care. Write to us.

**WESTERN CANADA  
FLOUR MILLS CO.  
Winnipeg**



8945.—A Smart Skirt Model.  
Ladies' Eight Gore Skirt, in High or Regulation  
Waist line, and with Stay.  
In this model we have a very practical Skirt.  
The back panel is stitched to correspond with the  
tuck stitching of the gores. The first side gore  
has a pointed extension overlapping on the second  
gore. Soft woollens, silks, also serge, cheviot,  
and all wash materials are suitable for this design.  
The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and  
30 inches waist measure. It requires 4 1-8  
yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.

#### HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in  
The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten  
cents to the Pattern Department, Grain  
Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the  
number of the pattern, giving bust measure  
for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt  
patterns, and the age when ordering patterns  
for Misses or Children. It will require from  
ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns  
as they are supplied direct from the makers.  
No new worker need be nervous or afraid to  
use The Guide patterns. They are accurate  
and perfectly and plainly marked. Full  
directions for making are given with every  
pattern you buy; also the picture of the fin-  
ished garment to use as a guide.

#### SHOOTING STARS

Shooting stars are not real stars at all,  
but are small bodies which the earth runs  
into and which are made so hot by  
friction in the atmosphere that they are  
burned up. The real stars, as those of the  
dipper, are very, very far away, so far  
that know one knows the distance. They  
are bright bodies like our sun, but seem  
like points of light because they are so far  
off. As the earth moves about the sun,  
it frequently meets little bodies. It is  
moving so fast that when it strikes them  
the friction in the air is very great and  
usually they are burned up. They seem  
like moving stars, but are really only a  
few miles above us in our atmosphere.  
Sometimes one is so large that it comes  
through the air, without being wholly  
burned up, and falls on the ground.  
—Selected.

#### FOR THEE, THE BEST

Why should'st thou fill today with sorrow  
About tomorrow,

My heart?

One watches all with care most true;  
Doubt not that He will give thee too  
Thy part.

Only be steadfast; never waver  
Nor seek earth's favor,  
But rest.

Thou knowest what God's will must be  
For all His creatures—so, for thee,  
The best.

—Paul Fleming.



8776.—Ladies Waist with Sailor Collar.

This charming and attractive model will develop  
equally well in flannel, linen, gingham, chambray  
or Madras. It is cut with a broad Gibson plait  
over the shoulder, and is finished at the neck  
edge with a sailor collar. The short sleeve is  
trimmed with a pointed cuff. The Pattern is cut  
in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure.  
It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the  
36 inch size.



8770.—A Suitable Attractive Design.  
Girl's Dress with Body and Sleeve in One, and  
having a five gore skirt.  
White linen was used for this model, embroidered  
in blue. The closing is at the side but may be  
made at the centre back if preferred. The skirt  
has five gores, with inverted plait at the centre  
back. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10  
and 12 years. It requires 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch  
material for the 8 year size.



Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office:  
Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee .....\$1.00  
S.G. Badges (ladies') ..... .50  
S.G. Pendants (gentlemen's) ..... .50  
S.G. Buttons (children's) ..... .05

#### OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.  
To gratify the wish of some invalid.  
To maintain the Girls' Club room at 328  
Hargrave street.

#### WORDS

M. T. Shesham  
So much depends on what we say,  
Chance words may all a life-time away;  
And words that make some heart grow warm,  
That save some erring one from harm,  
That courage to the downcast give—  
Such words as these forever live.  
Oh, save us from the words that sting  
And to our lives more sorrow bring,  
And send us words of cheer and praise  
That may some wounded spirit raise.

#### AGENTS FOR SOCIAL UPLIFT

Speaking of crime and immorality in rural  
districts, and its bad effects on the rising  
generation, Mr. J. J. Kelso says, in his recent  
report: "If there could be travelling secre-  
taries, who could organize social work in  
towns and villages, create the right kind of  
public sentiment, and deal radically with ex-  
treme cases, that would all be in the right  
direction."  
"I have often thought that if instead of  
appointed constables for purely detective and



Sunshine Workers at the Winnipeg Exhibition

punitive work, we could have social upbuild-  
ing and preventive work as their main duty  
the results would be much more satisfactory.  
Above all, more attention should be given to  
education in rural districts, for if children  
can be kept steadily under the beneficial in-  
fluence of the schoolroom during the formative  
period of their lives their prospects for future  
usefulness and happiness will be materially  
increased."

The Sunshine Society and Guilds were prac-  
tically organized to help in the social and  
moral up-life of society. It is not only among  
the poor or the farming community, but also  
in the richest homes that a higher purity is  
necessary.

It is only "Sunshine" that appeals to  
all alike. Here true brotherly love is taught,  
never to judge, never to criticize, but to so  
order our lives that others may feel encourag-  
ed to begin to do better.

No greater blessing can come to any com-  
munity than to organize and carry out the  
true principle of the Sunshine work. The  
lesson is not easily learned to be sweet and  
lowly; to feel that the poorest of God's crea-  
tures can teach you something, and in the  
blackest life (or what appears to you as the  
worst of creatures) God may weave a won-  
derful story of self-sacrifice and love.

So, dear friends, in order to help your  
neighbors and yourselves to a fuller realiza-  
tion of that brotherly love that will uplift and  
help to form a clearer and better understand-  
ing of the needs of our daily lives, take in  
the "Sunshine" of love fully and freely, and  
scatter just as freely; give without stint or  
measure and joy untold will be returned to  
you. Love alone can, and will, uplift and help  
humanity.

Yours lovingly, in sunshine or shade,  
MARGARET.

#### THE GIRLS' HOME

The Girls' Home is proving a blessing, in-  
deed, to many lonely girls, away from home  
and parents, and I feel still more firmly deter-  
mined never to rest until this home is placed  
on a sure foundation so that it will do bet-  
ter and greater work as the years go on. It  
is only those who have realized the heart lon-  
eliness of our Western towns who can under-  
stand the feeling of love and gladness that  
there is "one spot" in which a sure and  
hearty welcome awaits each girl, no matter  
what her station in life.

#### DEAR SUNSHINE CHICKS

I am going to write a whole big letter just  
for the chicks: I want to tell you so many  
things that you can do to help me during  
September and October. Now watch out for  
next week's issue.



CHILDREN'S BADGE - FIVE CENTS  
Don't you want one?

A report from the Islay Board of Trade and  
Hospital contains the following statement:  
Mrs. Lively of Rosebank Farm, for instance,  
the wife of Gerald J. Lively, Esq., is a fully  
trained English nurse, with excellent London  
testimonials and a special certificate in mid-  
wifery. She has been much in request dur-  
ing the five years she has been out here on  
the prairie, but having come to Canada to  
farm rather than to nurse, such work in the  
latter direction as she has made time to do  
has been rather out of neighborly kindness  
than out of professional. Her experience,  
however, is amply sufficient to establish the  
need of a local hospital.

This bears out my contention that properly  
certified midwives are a necessity for the  
small western towns. All small towns cannot  
support a hospital. They could support one  
or in some cases two certified midwives, ac-  
cording to population. This would, I feel  
sure, prove a practical solution of the pres-  
ent day difficulty of obtaining trained help  
in maternity cases, in the most out-lying dis-  
tricts. If a six-weeks' course could be ar-  
ranged at a reasonable cost many women in  
the West would avail themselves of the oppor-  
tunity. No doubt Mrs. Lively took up the  
six weeks' course in the "lying-in" hospital,  
which proved a blessing to many of her  
neighbors, and saved them a great deal of

expense. Don't you think this would be help,  
dear reader?

#### GONE TO REST

Dear Friends:—The sunshine and shadows  
are so closely interwoven in our daily lives  
that we scarcely realize when the sunshine  
fades and the shadows come. Just a week ago  
all was joy and gladness; one short week and  
the Angel of Death spread her wings and one  
of our dear girls fell asleep. The warning  
was so short that we can scarcely realize that  
she is gone from our midst. She was so  
gentle and sweet that we all loved her, and  
felt hopeful that she would live to be a truly  
helpful and good woman always ready to help  
those less fortunate than herself. Her parents  
were many miles away and the entire ar-  
rangements were carried out by the Sunshine  
committees. She was buried on Saturday  
afternoon. May she rest in peace.

To the Grain Growers' Guide we owe our  
warmest thanks for their prompt kindness in  
placing funds at our disposal until such times  
as we could communicate with her friends.  
To the undertakers we are also grateful for  
the kindness and courtesy shown during this  
sad time.

#### SENT CLOTHES

Dear Margaret—I am sending some clothes  
to you. They are old ones, but I hope you  
can find some use for them. Will you please  
send me a Sunshine hymn, as I did not get  
one. I hope you are well and getting on  
well.

KATHERINE AVERILL.

Clanwilliam Man.

Dear Catherine—You are always helpful  
and kind. Yes, the clothing will be useful. I  
will forward the Sunshine hymn to you at  
an early date. Write often—MARGARET.

#### EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become  
a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please  
send membership card. I enclose two-cent  
stamp for its postage.

Name .....

Age .....

Address .....



# Great Strike in England

Liverpool and London in particular, and the whole of England generally, are in the throes of one of the most serious industrial struggles in years. The trouble was brought on by a strike of the dockmen for higher wages, which spread to the drivers of freight wagons and others engaged in transportation. It is expected that the railway employees will also go out. Conditions are serious in London on account of the small supply of food-stuffs that may be landed. The following cables show the situation:

Liverpool, Aug. 14.—The strike committee at twelve o'clock tonight declared a general strike of all transport workers, including the railway men, who, up to the last, had refused to go out. The strike will be effective on all the local steamboats and the Mersey ferries. Seven thousand dockers struck tonight at Birkenhead. During the day the lockout threatened by the shipowners became effective, and 30,000 men were refused employment until they decide to abide by the terms of a recent agreement. There has been much disorder in both Liverpool and Birkenhead throughout the day, and the police were constantly in conflict with disorderly crowds. Tonight the plateau in front of St. George's Hall, where the rioting started Sunday, became impassable by the great crush of workmen. There are frequent stampedes, following the efforts of the police to disperse the crowds. Several fires, believed to have been of incendiary origin, occurred during the afternoon. The most serious was at the offices of the shipping federation, where they were gutted by the flames. The Cunard S.S. company is preparing to disembark all of the Lusitania's passengers and as much freight as possible at Fishguard, where the steamer is due at nine o'clock tonight.

## Magistrate Stoned

Rioting broke out here this afternoon and some of the scenes of Sunday were again witnessed. The rioting this afternoon took place in the Christian Street district, and the strikers looted bread carts and wrecked saloons. Foot police and soldiers charged the mob and many were injured before the crowd had been dispersed. Sir Thomas Hughes, Liverpool magistrate and former lord mayor, was stoned by rioters and seriously injured. Tom Mann, the Labor leader, who took part in the Sunday riot, stated today that 75,000 will be out on strike by tomorrow and that the trans-Atlantic steamship traffic would be tied up. The dockmen at Avonmouth went on strike today.

After the rioters had wrecked property in Great Homer Street, the district troops were called out and ordered to fire. Several volleys were fired. The mob hid in courts and threw bottles at the soldiers, who made bayonet charges in the darkness and fired volleys up the courts. Six soldiers and two policemen were injured. The casualties among the rioters is not known. The rioters were "hoodlums," no strikers being among them.

London, Aug. 14.—All supplies have been held up.

"We have been humbugged by the men till the position is intolerable," declared one employer. The Lusitania cargo tomorrow is unlikely to be unloaded. In Liverpool alone a hundred thousand are expected to be walking the streets tomorrow with martial law proclaimed. Troops throng St. George's Hall and the railway depots have armed guards. The strikers' nominal leaders practically confess that the men are out of hand, and it is possible that Home Secretary Churchill will go to Liverpool tonight.

John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cabled yesterday that owing to the continuance of labor troubles, the live stock business is practically at a standstill in Birkenhead.

## Railway Men to Strike

London, Aug. 14.—The strike fever epidemic in Great Britain is from one end of the country to the other. There are strikes or threatened strikes. The streets of London are commencing to resume a normal appearance. Van men began work today. At the docks only a portion of the men returned, and uneasiness prevails. The same description fits the situation at the railway stations, where many porters and carters demand greater concessions than agreed upon. Great quantities of meat and provisions, held up at the docks and the railway stations last week, were found damaged

and taken out to sea. Today the locomotive engineers adopted a resolution in favor of a national strike, following the action of 2,000 London railwaymen employed on the Midland, Great Central

## FARMERS' MEETINGS

Thorough arrangements are being made for the farmers' party campaign for federal constituency of Regina. Meetings will be held and addressed by the candidate, R. Fletcher, of Strassburg, as follows:

Rouleau, Thursday, August 17.  
Milestone, Friday, August 18.  
Yellow Grass, Saturday, August 19.  
McTaggart, Monday, August 21.  
Kronau, Tuesday, August 22.  
Balgonie, Wednesday, August 23.  
Pense, Thursday, August 24.  
Disley, Saturday, August 26.  
Bethune, Monday, August 28.  
Dilke, Tuesday, August 29.

All meetings at 7.30 p.m. Meetings at other points will be arranged for later.

DAVID ROSS, Sec'y-Treas.  
Committee for Farmers' Party.

and Metropolitan lines, who last night decided to call a general strike on all surface railways and subway lines in London district next Saturday unless grievances were adjusted.

Glasgow, Aug. 14.—After a Sunday of rioting, the striking employees of the municipal street car system called a truce today. A restricted service was permitted without molestation of the cars and their non-union drivers and conductors, but the authorities prepared for all eventualities. All the infantry and artillery were confined to their barracks under arms.

London, August 14.—A strike which may tie up the business and transportation of the entire country is threatened in every commercial centre of England today. Railway employees today declared they will tie up transportation in London, including the tube railways, if the demands are not settled this week. Railway workers in Liverpool, Glasgow, Sheffield, Bristol and Manchester have sent word that unless existing differences are settled immediately they will call out the transport workers and dockers again. Several thousand dockers on the Surrey side struck again today following a dispute over the settlement terms.

Manchester, Aug. 14.—Railway employees met here today and drew up an ultimatum in which they inform the companies that if the Liverpool and Manchester strike is not settled by six o'clock Monday evening the men of the Lancashire and Yorkshire, Great Western, Great Central and Midland railways will cease work. The prospect is serious.

London, Aug. 14.—In behalf of twelve thousand women workers of South London who are on strike for a living wage, Mayor McArthur, secretary of the Women's Trade Union league, made an appeal to the workers of Canada and the United States to help London women in the struggle

## THE GUIDE MARKETS

With a view of giving readers of The Guide the best possible service of market quotations, the markets have been re-arranged so as to allow comparative quotations. These should prove of great value to those who follow the market closely. The idea is that by having at hand comparisons with the previous week and previous year, the farmer will be able to see what prices were under similar or dissimilar circumstances and govern his marketing accordingly. These comparisons should prove exceptionally valuable to the farmer who raises and ships live stock, as exact figures are available as to the number of animals on the market and what the trend of prices was under that sized run. Every comparison in the table points out conditions and will repay a careful study each week.

for bread. "Our war chest is empty, and during the best times the bread line never far distant. We are hungry and appeal to workers across the Atlantic to help us."

Lewiston, Maine, August 8.—The State of Maine lost its senior United States senator and an almost life-long faithful servant when William Pierce Frye died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. White, in this city. The end came at 3.55 o'clock this afternoon. Although he had been ill for a long time, death came suddenly.



N. M. RUTHSTEIN—  
The Steel Shoe Man  
—He Has Made a Million Feet Happy

## To Dealers

Get in line with the leading merchants of Canada and supply your customers with my Steel Shoes. Save them the bother and delay of ordering direct—as they do when dealers disappoint them. A man who knows Steel Shoes will have no other kind—he knows their extra comfort, extra health and economy features. Write for terms today to Blachford, Davies & Co., Ltd., 60-62 W. Front Street, Toronto.

Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

## To Western Dealers

Write for terms to George G. Lennox, 87 King Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, sole selling agent for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Impossible to slip or slide or fall in them—as they are fitted with adjustable steel rivets which may be quickly replaced at any time—50 extra rivets cost only 30c and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

## Foot Comfort and Economy

Go to your dealer at once. Try on a pair of Steel Shoes and see why they feel like an old carpet slipper on your feet from the time you put them on until you take them off. 750,000 farmers now wear them. Steel Shoes are the most economical shoes you can possibly buy. One pair

# Read Why Steel Shoes Correct All Feet Ailments—Protect Health—and Save You About \$20 a Year

Then decide whether or not you want to try a pair—to prove to yourself that all I claim for my Steel Shoes is true.

HOW OFTEN we hear, "If it wasn't for my feet I'd be all right"—"My feet are simply killing me," etc. 98 out of every 100 such troubles come from wearing the wrong kind of shoes. Leather shoes get wet with moisture from the outside—and from perspiration on the inside. The socks become moist—the leather and the sock stick together—thus the friction—the rubbing—all comes on the flesh of the foot. What's the result? Blisters, bunions, burning sensation, sore, aching feet, tired ankles, actual torture.

Leather shoes always break down in the arch—causing the insteps to break also, and the result is known as Flat-foot—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, incurable disease that can happen to the laboring man's feet. If it hasn't happened to you, don't run the chance of it another week. Get my Steel Shoes now. It has happened, my Steel Shoes will prove a double blessing to you.

## For Your Health's Sake

It is impossible for you to have any of the above troubles wearing these wonderful Steel Shoes. Try a pair at your dealer's. See how Steel Shoes are made in the natural form of the foot—ample room for all the toes to lie in their proper positions. Note how the friction—the rub in Steel Shoes lies between the shoe and the sock—so you can never be troubled with blisters—corns—or bunions. My Steel Shoes positively cure tender, aching feet—and I can prove it.

And you can never catch cold in a Steel Shoe—you never suffer from a lame back—from a sore throat—tonsillitis—or lumbago or sciatica, rheumatism or pneumonia, or any of the other ailments that can be traced back to a common cold caught from working with wet, cold feet.

When you try on a pair of Steel Shoes you'll see why it is impossible to run a rusty nail into your foot—which oftentimes results in lockjaw—why it's impossible to slip or slide or fall in them—as they are fitted with adjustable steel rivets which may be quickly replaced at any time—50 extra rivets cost only 30c and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

of them will outlast six pairs of leather shoes. Steel Shoes are sold direct from my factory to the user, on Free examination and Try-on in your home—if your dealer can't or won't supply you.

## Free Trial and Try-on Plan

I want you to try a pair of Steel Shoes. I want you to prove—in your own way, and to your own satisfaction—that everything I claim for these wonderful shoes is true—and that I do not claim half enough for them. See your dealer or, if you prefer—you can order direct from this advertisement—I give below prices and sizes. All you need to do is to give me the size of the leather shoe you wear—and I'll ship you, by return express, a pair of my Steel Shoes—guaranteed to fit you. Examine them carefully when they arrive—put them on two or three times—walk around in them—see how they feel—see how light and comfortable they are—convince yourself that they must give a tremendous amount of wear—satisfy yourself in every way—or let me know and I will send for them at my expense.

If you prefer—write for my booklet "The Sole of Steel". But act now—either go to your dealer and see a pair of Steel Shoes or order a pair direct from this advertisement—which you are perfectly safe in doing if you wish to get the shoes immediately—or send for the booklet and further details.

Four Styles—6, 9, 12 and 16 inch Tops—in all sizes—  
For Men and Boys

Steel Shoes 6 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.  
Steel Shoes 9 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes 12 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes 16 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

Boy's Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 4

6 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes \$2.50 per pair.  
9 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

In ordering give correct size. Boy's Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

Each pair of Steel Shoes is worth \$2.50 more than the regular working shoe.

For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

## Always Have a Pair of Steel Shoes Ready

—no matter how many pairs of leather or rubber boots you have. Most people keep their feet out of condition most of the time "breaking in" new leather shoes. My Steel Shoes have a hair cushion on the bottom, insuring ease and perfect comfort right from the start. They need no "breaking in." Now don't you want to try a pair? Go to your dealer, pick out the size and style of Steel Shoes you want—try them on and see if everything I've said is true or not. I leave it to you. Or, if you prefer, send me the price, and I'll ship the Steel Shoes you want by return express the day I get your order. If they fail to satisfy you immediately, you can simply notify me to send for them at my expense, and your money will be refunded at once.



FREE

Let me send you my book of surprising facts—"The Sole of Steel." Free to you, postpaid.

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man

Dept. 223

Toronto, Canada

GT. BRITAIN FACTORY, Northampton, Eng.

U. S. FACTORY, Racine, Wis.



## Founded in 1892

The Great-West Life Assurance Company is Nineteen years of age on August 18th.

The occasion finds the Company with:

A Business in Force of over \$62,500,000.

Assets exceeding \$8,500,000.

Policyholders numbering over 30,000.

Nine Branch offices, and over 800 Agents.

This—in half a dozen lines—is the chronicle of Nineteen years.

There is one specific reason for this unvarying success—the Results to Policyholders have always been excellent. Low premiums and high profits.

Ask for information.

## The Great-West

Life Assurance Company

Head Office - WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Washington, Aug. 8.—The bill granting statehood to New Mexico and Arizona—legislation that has been for many years the dream of the people of these territories, was passed by the senate tonight by 53 to 18, after rejection of the Nelson amendment, which proposed striking out of the Arizona constitution its judiciary provision. The bill as passed by the senate differs only slightly from the house measure, and, it is said, may be unsatisfactory to President Taft. The indications tonight are that the bill will become law without his signature.

Mexico City, Aug. 8.—The government is preparing to put into execution the plan elaborated by former President Diaz, to divide the lands among the poorer classes. Large tracts of lands have been set aside for this purpose.

## BRACELET AND RING FREE

We positively give free a fine Adjustable Signet Bracelet, guaranteed years, also a beautiful Stone Set Ring for selling 22 packs high-grade art post cards at 6 for 10c. Order 22 packs. When sold send us \$2.30 and we will positively send Bracelet and Ring.

ART POSTCARD CO., Dept. G15, Winnipeg, Can.



## WATCH AND RING FREE

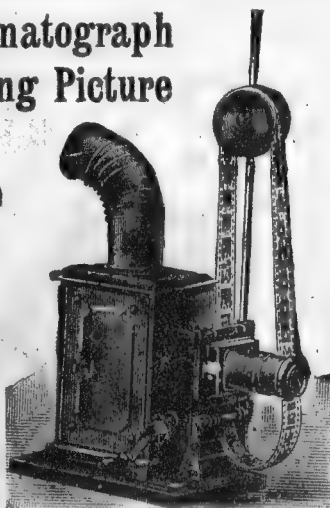
This guaranteed Stem-wind Watch, latest style, Swiss movement, gold hands, nickel, dust proof case, and a gold-plated Signet Ring given absolutely Free for selling only \$2.90 of our high-grade, embossed

and colored postcards at 6 for 10c. Send for postcards now. When sold, return money and we will send Watch and Ring by return.

EXCELSIOR WATCH CO., Dept. G15, Winnipeg

## Cinematograph Moving Picture Machine Free

Combines the very latest idea in moving picture and magic lantern machines. A boy or girl can operate it easily and have a regular moving picture show in their own home. The outfit includes COLORED FILMS and MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES and is given ABSOLUTELY FREE for selling \$3.50 worth of our high grade embossed and colored post cards at 6 for 10c. These include HALLOWE'EN, THANKSGIVING, Birthday Views and other cards. Write now for cards; when sold send us the money and we will send machine by return. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO. WINNIPEG Dept. G15 CANADA



## FARMER CANDIDATE



J. S. Wood, Vice-President Manitoba  
Grain Growers' Association

A largely attended convention of the independent electors of the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba, met at Carman on August 11 and unanimously nominated J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, as their candidate in favor of reciprocity. Mr. Wood will oppose W. D. Staples, who has been the member for the past seven years. Mr. Wood is an ardent advocate of reciprocity and has been for years. He has farmed in Manitoba for nearly 30 years and is, today, working his own farm at Oakville. He is a good speaker and well informed upon the questions of the day, reciprocity in particular. The following central committee was named at the convention to have charge of the campaign:

H. Umphrey, Miami; R. Houston, Starbuck; D. Smith, Eli; A. Garnett, Carman; Jos. Russell, Barnsley; E. A. August, Bates; D. Alexander, Oakville; C. I. Barragar, Elm Creek; A. F. Higgins, Roland; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, chairman of committee.

In the evening a public meeting was held in Victoria Hall, at which addresses were delivered by J. S. Wood, J. A. Stevenson and F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg.

Among the prominent Grain Growers and independents present at the convention were:—R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association; J. S. Wood, Oakville; H. Graham, Culross; D. A. Alexander, Oakville; F. J. Dixon, J. A. Stevenson and J. A. Wolfe, Winnipeg; C. I. Barragar, C. I. Ratcliffe and A. N. Shaw, Elm Creek; H. Umphrey, O. Brethour, W. Bowman and J. Weiner, Miami; R. Houston, W. Miller, J. Johnston, M. Olsen, Starbuck; C. Winslow, P. Laidlaw, F. Shircliffe and A. McKenzie, Dakota Siding; H. Pentland and J. A. Young, Cypress River; George Parkinson, G. P. Loree, Andrew Graham and John Graham, Roland; Robert Scott, George Gray, Peter Hay, Graysville; Isaac Campbell, David Stewart, Jas. McGregor, A. Garnett, J. Saunderson and a large number of others from the Carman district.

All electors who will support the candidature of Mr. Wood should communicate with A. Garnett, chairman of independent political committee, Carman, Manitoba. All subscriptions to election expenses should also be sent to Mr. Garnett.

## C.N.R. CONTRACT LET

The contract for the last link of the Canadian Northern Railway between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast, the mountainous and necessarily most difficult section from a construction point of view, was awarded yesterday, the successful contractors being the Northern Construction Company, Ltd., and the Cowan Construction, Ltd., jointly. The distance of the section, which covers the territory from the Yellowhead Pass to Kamloops, is 250 miles, and the time limit for the completion of the work is two years. Work will be started from both ends simultaneously as soon as the contractors' equipments can reach the scene of operations. The contract price for the work is approximately \$10,000,000. A. R. Mann, president of the Northern

# GRAIN GROWERS

## ARE YOU SATISFIED?

## ARE YOU CONVINCED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the  
Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

## "THERE ARE SWEATERS AND SWEATERS"

That is to say—there are

## JAEGER PURE WOOL SWEATERS

AND ALL OTHER KINDS

Fine quality, good workmanship and the pure unmixed wool of JAEGER Sweaters make them what they should be, comfortable, durable and safe after violent exercise or in chilly weather

## Dr. Jaeger Sanitary Wollen System

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EITHER FOR

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Send sketch of your proposed buildings and get our price for covering them

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GALT, ONT.

Construction company, is now on his way to Vancouver and he will take charge of the work from the Kamloops end. This is one of the largest railroad contracts in the history of western railroading. With the construction of this section, and the Sudbury section in the East, the Canadian Northern as a transcontinental road will be complete.

## WOOL BILL PASSES HOUSE

Washington, D.C., Aug. 14.—The tariff revisionists made considerable progress in congress today. The House, by a vote of 206 to 90, without a Democrat breaking the party alignment, adopted the conference report on the wool tariff revision bill and rushed it over to the Senate, where it was hung up on the calendar for passage probably tomorrow. For this measure, which imposes a flat ad valorem duty of 29 per cent. on all raw wools, with corresponding reduced rates on woolen manufactures, the other two tariff measures will be sidetracked to give wool right-of-way to the White House for the expected veto. On the veto depends the further program of the House Democrats and the Senate Democrats and Progressive Republicans, including the formulation of plans for a speedy adjournment. House Leader Underwood, of the House, in expressing the opinion today that final adjournment will not come before next week, said that he does not

expect congress to stay after the pending bills have been disposed of, "unless the Senate determines to stay and act on the cotton bill." That bill, which makes an average cut of 21 per cent. in cotton duties, was debated without action in the Senate today. It already has passed the House. Mr. Underwood said the free list bill might reach the House tomorrow for a vote, although it is not expected before Wednesday.

## PREFER CIVIC OWNERSHIP

Edmonton, Alta., Aug. 14.—Ratepayers of Edmonton today turned down a proposal to grant a gas franchise to the International Heating and Lighting company. Negotiations for this franchise have been conducted for the past eight months, and a big campaign was conducted in its favor. A two-third majority was required, however, and when votes counted this was lacking by eighty. The strongest argument used against the granting of the franchise was the municipal ownership plea, and steps will likely be taken by the city at once towards the erection of municipal plant.

Chatham, Ont., Aug. 8.—The city council has decided to conduct a war against three evils in Chatham. The house fly, the improper keeping of chickens, and the improper disposal of natural gas fumes.





# GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd., August 14, 1911)

**Wheat.**—Our wheat has held quite strong the past week, with a good demand for all grades. The rust scare has somewhat passed away, although it is conceded that at scattered points throughout Manitoba and Southern Saskatchewan the rust is in evidence, but the strength of the damage will scarcely be known until the threshing machine is at work. Farmers will do well to watch their fields closely, and we would be obliged to hear of any serious damage. Today, Monday, is Civic Holiday in Winnipeg, and therefore a holiday on the Exchange, but wheat has declined considerably in sympathy with weakness in the British and American markets. The weather also is fine, and while exceedingly hot, is just what was wanted. It is felt now that barring frost damage across Saskatchewan, the crop should be a very heavy one indeed. Export demand has been fair, but cash wheat is scarce on the Winnipeg market, and it is hard to make up shipments. However, we think our farmers will do well to sell on bulges, and get their old holdings pretty well cleaned up before the new crop is thrown freely on the market.

**Oats.**—Oats have held quite steady, with a good demand, especially for the feed grades. Considering the fact that American oats have worked up again, we think our oats cheap enough.

**Barley.**—There is little buying of barley, but the demand will likely not be strong until the definite result of the vote on reciprocity is known.

**Flax.**—Flax has fluctuated considerably, but the demand has not been as good as it was last week.

## LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Proctor & Co. Ltd., Liverpool, Aug. 1)

On the whole our market has shown a slightly advancing tendency. The July option, through scarcity, closed its career at 7s. 2d., but other months did not follow to this extent, and the advance on the week is only about 1/2d. per cental for October and December. The weather in the U. K. has continued brilliantly fine and extremely hot, and the wheat harvest is now making rapid progress. As far north as this city wheat is now being cut, and if this fine weather continues, the harvest will take only a short while to complete. The wheat generally is fit for threshing in the fields, and to fit straight to the mill, condition and quality being excellent. We saw a sample of English wheat today, which yielded 64 bushels or 8 qrs. to the acre. This is, of course, an exceptional yield, but we think generally the yield will be a heavy one.

**Argentina.**—Apparently the one thing needed for the crop was a little more rain in the north. They have now had general rains in all sections, which will have been of great benefit, and the present position of the crop leaves nothing to be desired.

**Australia.**—In the absence of any information to the contrary, we can only conclude the conditions in this country are favorable for agriculture.

**India.**—Some showers have been reported in the Bombay district, but so far the Karachi district is unrelieved, and rain is urgently needed for native food stuffs. Sellers for shipments are not very keen, until the monsoon takes a more favorable turn.

**Russia.**—We have some splendid samples of wheat from the Crimea, and understand the quality is also good in Odessa and Nicolaieff districts, but as these districts will be largely drained for supplies for the interior, we are hardly likely to experience anything like the pressure that was experienced last year.

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 14.—The grain markets sagged today and closed near the bottom. September wheat 1/4 to 1 cent, September corn, 1 1/2 cents, and September oats, 1/4 cent under Saturday, the selling coming mostly from tired holders. Favorable weather and rosier crop reports from the Canadian Northwest discouraged the wheat longs, who did not unload last week. The larger speculators are said to have sold out before the close Saturday and the suspicion, coupled with the news today, disgusted many of the smaller combining holders. Cash wheat was relatively firmer. Reports from export concerns were contradictory, some reporting Liverpool trying to resell Chicago hard winter wheat, and others that they were receiving bids. The seaboard reported five loads sold for export. While world's shipments were 2,000,000 less than last year, they were larger than has been expected. Threshing returns were

generally satisfactory. The Argentine wired that crop prospects were very favorable, but that there was a strong market because of light arrivals from the country. Reports from the 'corn' belt were generally glowing, although there was not wanting a pessimistic note to the effect that no amount of good weather, such as reported today, could rescue the crop from the damage suffered in July. The more influential longs, however, preferred to give the crop a chance and prices declined under the sales. Cash corn dropped from 1 to 2 1/2 cents. Oats market was unimportant. The cash article declined 1/4 to 1/2 cent in the sample market, and futures dropped in sympathy with wheat and corn.

## MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 14.—There was further weakness in wheat and increasing disappointment by holders who had bought on the news. Disappointment is, probably, too mild a word, disgust would be a better indication of the real feeling. The market goes down stubbornly, but it goes down and is just as hard on the margin account as if the news was extremely bearish, which it is not. Perhaps one source of softness is the paradoxical result of tentative buying which keeps feeling for bottom and is continually throwing over its holdings because the market does not respond, but, at the same time, feels that wheat should be bought. Canadian and Russian crop reports were less bullish in tone, especially the former. The Prairie Provinces of the Dominion are still capable of producing a great harvest. Frost and rust are still a menace and in the end each will get some of the present promise. At that, however, the margin for shrinkage is big. A 200,000,000 bushel crop is still suggested. Some talk of rust weather was heard in late messages. The spring wheat movement is being delayed and impaired by wet weather. A good many samples of the new crop are arriving. These are mostly of low quality and suggest a poor out-turn in much of the Northwest territory. Rust has caused the greatest impairment. The need of a dry spell is necessary or

further loss in grade will be scored. The cash market was steady with premiums about the same. No. 1 Northern 1 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents over September. There was very little choice spring wheat available and millers were good buyers. No favorable change was noted in the flour trade.

## TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Union stockyards receipts were 98 cars, with 1,996 head of cattle, 67 calves, 229 hogs and 273 sheep and lambs. There was quite an active demand for butchers and for export. Prices stiffened all round, the closing quotations being from 10c to 15c higher than last week. Local dealers probably have the near approach of the exhibition trade in sight, and are laying in supplies early to meet all possible requirements. The buyers for export were also in the market and bidding strong for anything in that class, one very choice load of heavy cattle selling at \$6.40. The buyer is reported to be the Morris Company.

Good heavy cattle for the London market were quoted firmer at \$6.00 to \$6.25, and for Liverpool at \$5.75 to \$5.90.

Choicest mixed butcher and light export cattle were quoted firm at \$5.85 to \$5.95, and medium butcher at \$5.60 to \$5.75.

Fat cows firmer at \$4.50 to \$5.00; mixed rough cattle steady to firm at \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Sheep.—Heavy ewes, dull and easy, at \$3.00 to \$3.50; light ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Lambs, 10c. higher at \$6.75 to \$7.35; hogs, 10c. higher at \$7.50, f.o.b., and \$7.85 to \$7.90 fed and watered at the market.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14.—Cattle.—Receipts, 21,000; market steady to 10c. higher. Beeves, \$5.00 to \$7.70; Texas steers steady; western steers, \$4.10 to \$6.40; stockers and feeders, \$4.50 to \$6.30; cows and heifers, \$2.20 to \$6.15; calves, \$4.50 to \$6.30.

Hogs.—Receipts, 40,000; market steady to 5 cents lower. Light, \$7.20 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.00 to \$7.65; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.70; rough, \$6.90 to \$7.10; good to choice heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.90; pigs, \$6.10 to \$7.70; bulk of sales, \$7.15 to \$7.60.

Sheep.—Receipts 25,000; market steady. Native, \$2.50 to \$4.00; western, \$3.00 to \$4.00; yearlings blank; lambs, native, \$4.00 to \$7.25; western, \$4.75 to \$7.25.

## MONTREAL LIVESTOCK

Montreal, Aug. 14.—Receipts at the Montreal stockyards, west end market, today were 750 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1,150 hogs and 250 calves. For the week, 25,000 cattle, 1,615 sheep and lambs, 1,825 hogs and 525 calves.

Cattle prices were higher today. Choice steers sold at \$6.00; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Northwest steers, top, \$5.50; medium, \$4.75 to \$5.00; cows, \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.00; bulls, canners, \$3.00 to \$3.25; best, \$4.00.

Lambs were higher and sold at \$6.50, and sheep at \$3.75 to \$4.00. Hogs were steady at \$6.50 to \$7.25; and sows, \$5.50 to \$6.25. Calves sold all the way at from \$2.50 to \$8.00.

## MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

August 14

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	\$1.07 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.07 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 600 bu. settlem't	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, tough	.97
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, kingheads	.94
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.96
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.96
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 2 mixed wheat, 2 cars	.97
No. 2 mixed wheat, 2 cars	.97
No. 2 winter wheat, 4 cars	.94
No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car	.94
No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car	.94
No. 3 white oats, 9 cars	.40
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41
No. 3 white oats, 6 cars	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car (new)	.40
No. 4 white oats, 5 cars	.40
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.40
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.40
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.39
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.39
Sample oats, 1 car	.39
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 3 barley, part car	1.08
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 feed barley, part car	.99
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.08

## QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from AUG. 9 to AUG. 15, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	1* Seeds	Rej. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1Man. Re
Aug. 9	99 1/2	97 1/2	96	88 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2								36 1/2		59 1/2		210
10	98 3/4	96 3/4	95	88	81 1/2	76 1/2	62 1/2							36 1/2				
11	99 1/2	98	96	89 1/2	81 1/2	76 1/2	62 1/2							36 1/2				
12	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	90	81 1/2	76 1/2	62 1/2							36 1/2				
15	97 3/4	96 3/4	94 1/2											37				215



## The Home Bank of Canada

### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum upon the Paid Up Capital Stock of The Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the three months ending 31st August, 1911, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Friday 1st September next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to 31st August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JAMES MASON,  
General Manager.

Toronto, July 19th, 1911.

Western Offices—Winnipeg, Crystal City, Fernie, B.C., Goodlands, Grandview, Lyleton, Moose Jaw, Neepawa, Sintaluta, Welwyn.

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending August 12

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R. ....	651	1218	295
C. N. R. ....	482	186	92
G. T. P. ....	83	18	...
Total last Week ..	1216	1422	387
Total Prev. Week ..	1775	2133	753
Total year ago ....	4100	1557	189

### Disposition

	Last Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
Exporters East .....	100	1477	
Butchers East ...	215	580	384
Butchers West .....	20	...	...
Feeders East .....	23	151	326
Feeders West .....	71	189	...
Butchers held over	172	...	136
Consumed locally	735	695	777

### Cattle

The run of cattle last week was considerably smaller than the previous week and less than a third of the corresponding week a year ago. Prices held steady with last week. The fact that prices are lower now than a year ago, though at that time the runs were much larger, may be laid

to conditions prevailing in the Eastern and export trade. Then more animals were going for export than are coming in a full week now and there was a large number of Eastern buyers on the market taking much stuff. Two weeks ago there was a fair demand from the East, but this has dropped off to some extent and dealers state that unless that trade picks up there is liable to be a further lowering of prices. The export trade should pick up soon unless the dockers' strike on the other side should become a long drawn out affair. As yet Eastern exporters are not showing much alarm over the strike, and export prices at Toronto show a betterment over last week.

Most of the cattle being marketed locally do not show much class, but a few car loads were received last week that dealers styled as good as any received last fall. However, the only outlet for these was through the local packing houses and they could not sell as well as they should have. These were native cattle of a very good class and the general run sold very much below them. The probabilities seem to be that there will not be anywhere near as many cattle marketed here this fall as last. It seems very providential that there is a plentiful supply of feed in the West this year, as unless a brisk outside demand develops prices will not be extra high. There is not much danger of a big slump in values, but without the trade before mentioned, prices will probably be low enough to make it profitable to hold all light stock that shows promise for winter feeding.

### Hogs

Last week's run of hogs was much smaller than the previous week's and even smaller than for the corresponding week last year when there was a distinct shortage of porkers. Prices showed a gain of twenty-five cents per cwt. and are now closely crowding last year's. There are none too many hogs in the country and it does not seem that prices can show much reduction. While there is no immediate probability of any great display of fireworks on the hog market, there is no telling what the winter will bring forth. The demand for pork has been exceptionally good all summer, mainly on account of the prevailing cool weather, and should be greater when winter arrives. If the country supply is as small as most dealers think it, we will see things this winter.

### Sheep and Lambs

The market is still glutted with sheep and prices show no betterment from the unsatisfactory ones of last week. Last week shipments arrived from South St. Paul and several heavy ones from Manitoba and Saskatchewan points. These were sufficient to satisfy the demand for some time.

## Country Produce

### Butter

Fancy dairy butter has held steady with last week, while No. 1 and round lots show an advance of a cent per pound. Prices this year have held better than last, mainly on account of the absence of excessively warm weather. A good proportion of the receipts come in the fancy class and this has had a tendency to narrow the spread between the three best grades. In case of warm weather during the last half of this month, great care should be taken when shipping. Butter comes through in good shape during cool weather that would be far from No. 1 during a time of great heat. Tubs should be scalded and then cooled before the butter is placed in them. Boxes in which bricks are shipped should be absolutely clean and free from any taint. The few warm days that we have had during the past week have caused a lowering of quality in a good many shipments.

### Eggs

Egg prices have held steady with last week. The warm weather of the last few days has caused shipments to show greater shrink. While the present warm period holds shipments should be made at least twice a week.

### Potatoes

Potatoes have shown a decline of a nickel per bushel during the past week. Dealers state that the new crop is a fine one both in quantity and quality. Shipments are not very heavy as yet but the next couple of weeks will probably see a lot coming forward and a corresponding drop in prices.

### Milk and Cream

Sweet cream still brings 25 cents per pound of butter fat, but cream for butter-making purposes is up to 18 cents, an advance of a cent. There should be a betterment of prices after this month. Milk prices are stationary.

### Live Poultry

Prices offered for live poultry by the abattoirs show but little change from last week, except for chickens which are up three cents. The demand is good and the trade can take care of all that can be shipped.

### Hay

Hay prices are unchanged from last week. The same conditions that prevailed then are noticeable now. There is more wild hay in sight than can be taken care of to advantage. Prices should improve during harvest and threshing. Timothy is in fair demand.

## WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This week	Last week	Last year
America ..	2,968,000	3,448,000	11,536,000
Russia ..	2,408,000	1,944,000	3,576,000
Danube ..	1,432,000	432,000	2,952,000
India ..	680,000	1,400,000	1,208,000
Argentina ..	728,000	1,832,000	1,328,000
Australia ..	520,000	1,712,000	632,000
Africa ..	272,000	160,000	68,000
Total ..	9,008,000	10,928,000	11,120,000
Corn ..	5,605,000	4,362,000	5,288,000

## WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 9 .....	99½	99	103½	
Aug. 10 .....	98½	98½	102	
Aug. 11 .....	99	98½	102½	
Aug. 12 .....	98½	98	102	
Aug. 15 .....	98½	95	100	
Oats—				
Aug. 9 .. 38½	...	38½	...	
Aug. 10 .....	37½	37	...	
Aug. 11 .....	38½	37	...	
Aug. 12 .....	38½	37	...	
Aug. 15 .....	37½	37	...	
Flax—				
Aug. 9 .....	194	...	...	
Aug. 10 .....	195	...	...	
Aug. 11 .....	194	...	...	
Aug. 12 .....	193	...	...	
Aug. 15 .....	194	...	...	

The man who can raise hogs profitably without pasture can increase his profits many fold by using pasture.

All breeds of hogs look good when taken care of, and all of them will yield good money if rightly handled.

Did you ever come across a farmer who would admit that he did not know how to feed pigs? Yet the real pig feeder is rare.

If the pig is stunted in its food at any stage of its life, it can never become a perfect pork producer.

A hog can be starved to eat almost anything, but seldom does well on spoiled food.

Too many farmers have failed to appreciate the possibilities of rye as hog pasture.

No farmer can have complete success raising hogs unless he has a good grain pasture, and young hogs can be fattened more profitably than those that are older.

Second crop alfalfa is fine for the pig, but if pastured very closely it will soon run out.

## THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE.

## CORRECTED TO TUESDAY AUGUST 15

Winnipeg Grain	Tue. W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	Winnipeg Live Stock	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
<b>CASH WHEAT</b>			<b>CATTLE</b>				<b>BUTTER</b>			
No. 1 Nor. ....	97½	99½	108½	Choice export steers .....	...	\$5.50-\$5.75	Fancy dairy .....	20c	19c-20c	19c
No. 2 Nor. ....	96½	97½	105½	Good export steers .....	...	5.00-5.70	No. 1 Dairy .....	18c	17c	17c
No. 3 Nor. ....	94	96½	102½	Choice butcher steers and heifers .....	\$4.50-\$5.00	\$4.50-\$5.00	Good round lots .....	16c	14½c-15c	16c
No. 4 .....	88½	...	...	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers .....	4.25-4.40	3.75-4.25	<b>EGGS</b>			
No. 5 .....	81	...	...	Common to medium butcher steers and heifers .....	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.75	Best stock, per doz. ....	21c	21c	19c
No. 6 .....	73	...	...	Best fat cows .....	3.90-4.25	3.85-4.15	<b>POTATOES</b>			
Feed .....	62	...	...	Canners .....	3.00-3.25	2.50-3.00	<b>MILK AND CREAM</b>			
<b>CASH OATS</b>			<b>Medium Cows .....</b>			3.60-3.75	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat) .....	25c	25c	...
No. 2 C.W. ....	37	36½	37	Best bulls .....	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	Cream for butter making purposes (per lb. butter fat) ..	20c	19c	...
<b>CASH BARLEY</b>			<b>Light stockers .....</b>			3.75-4.25	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) ...	\$1.50	\$1.50	...
No. 3 .....	59½	...	...	Choice veal calves .....	6.50-7.00	6.00-7.00	<b>LIVE POULTRY</b>			
<b>CASH FLAX</b>			<b>Common to medium calves ..</b>			5.00-5.50	Chickens .....	18c	15c	15c
No. 1 C.W. ....	215	...	220	Best milkers and springers (each) .....	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	Fowl .....	12c	10c-12c	11c
<b>WHEAT FUTURES</b>			<b>Com'n milkers and springers (each) ..</b>			\$20-\$30	Ducks .....	12c	12c	13c
October .....	96½	99½	104½	<b>HOGS</b>			Geese .....	12c	12c	11c
December .....	95½	99½	103	Choice hogs .....	8.10-8.25	\$8.00	Turkeys .....	14c	12c-13c	15c
May .....	100½	103½	...	Rough sows .....	6.25-6.75	6.00-6.50	<b>HAY</b>			
<b>OATS FUTURES</b>			<b>SHEEP AND LAMBS</b>			5.75-6.25	No. 1 Wild (per ton) .....	\$7.50-\$8.50	\$7.50-\$8.00	\$11.00
October .....	37½	38½	38½	Choice lambs .....	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.00	No. 2 Wild (per ton) .....	...	...	10.00
December .....	37½	37½	37½	Best killing sheep .....	4.75-8.00	4.50-5.00	No. 1 Timothy (per ton) ...	\$12-\$13	\$12-\$13	15.00
<b>FLAX FUTURES</b>						5.50-6.00	No. 2 Timothy (per ton) ...	\$10	\$10.00	\$13.00
October .....	194	190	210							



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